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Tower re-Views

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Accords Relieve Strain Farley on Third Term

Japan and Russia gave the world some anxious days that ended in a truce along the Korean-Manchukuan-Siberian border.

Bolivia and Paraguay overwhelmingly ratified their Chaco mediation accord.

Britain and the United States agreed to share equally in aviation development of Canton and Enderbury Islands, key landing points between Hawaii and New Zealand.

The Dust Bowl is well on its way to recovery from years of desolation.

Those are the outstanding constructive events in a week pulled by many tensions but relieved by evidences that disputes are soluble when men refuse to admit defeat in a right cause.

* * *

The Far Eastern fighting reached major proportions before the truce. Soviet war planes, artillery on both sides, infantry combat, and the pushing of a Russian salient into Manchukuo marked the tense days. Japan held Changkufeng hill, where the fighting first became serious.

In Moscow, the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Maxim Litvinoff, met with Japanese Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu. Three times they negotiated before a truce was arranged. Indications both in the field and in Moscow were that Russia had less concern than Japan in hushing up the incident.

* * *

Japan Cautious

It is an accepted view of Far Eastern observers that Japan intends, if possible, to drive Russia farther back from the northern Far East where Japan feels upon itself a "manifest destiny" to lead and to rule. The scene of this week's border fighting illustrates Japan's reasons for wanting to push the Soviets back.

Russia's Maritime Provinces thrust a finger down along the coast of the Japan Sea to within a few hundred miles of Japan's industrial centers. Vladivostok is only about 800 miles by the air route from Tokyo. In 1933 this writer saw Tokyo blackened as children ran through the streets wearing gas masks and planes roared in the dark to simulate a Russian bombing raid.

* * *

Manchuria was taken from China in 1931-32 primarily to supply Japan with a substantial buffer against Soviet Russia. Yet the Maritime Provinces negative in large part the value of Manchukuo as a buffer. They bring Russia to the border of Korea, and place air and naval bases along an extensive coast facing the Japanese islands.

During the last seven years Japan has pursued a military policy that has the strategic effect of flanking the Maritime Provinces. Japanese armies in Manchukuo are in a position eventually to drive north from the Amur River. They would seek to cut the Trans-Siberian Railway and pinch the Maritime Provinces from Russian control.

* * *

Be that as it may, Tokyo showed no disposition this week to take on such a large military order. Gold reserves were draining away. Since March, 1937, Japan has sent $352,800,000 in gold to the United States. The war in China drags on. Japan chose to tread softly for now in the vicinity of the Russian Bear.

Under the truce terms, Japan conceded equality to Russia on the four-man border commission.

German writers blamed Russia for the border conflict, but have indicated that Japan would not receive material aid from the Reich under the anti-Communist pact in event of war.

Japan has contracted to buy between 350,000 and 400,000 bales of wool from Australia, in exchange for cotton goods.

* * *

More Bombings

Over Canton, far to the south in China, and over Hankow in central China, Japanese bombers plied their grim trade. China has been anti-Japanese for several years, but this week the Chinese began really to be aroused.

The Dragon has slept long and soundly while the young West—and Japan with it—has learned to play with dangerous toys. Peace-loving China, aroused, may in time spell defeat for Japan's plans in Asia.

With bombings frequent in southern China, France plans to fortify Cam Ranh Bay in Annam, French Indo-China, as a naval base.

* * *

Joy in South America

In La Paz, Bolivia, highest capital of the world in its Andean saucer scooped from the Altiplano, and in Asuncion, Paraguay, jungle capital near sea level, people weary of war voted Wednesday to ratify the Chaco peace. It provides for mediation within 60 days by six neutral American Presidents or their representatives. Joy spread throughout South America.

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

In the Boston Section:

Distinct pickup for business after Labor Day predicted in survey.

Prosperous South necessary for prosperous North, Washington says.

International leaders to feature annual Boston distribution conference.

Fall River cotton textile plants up to 85 per cent of capacity.

***And* News From All New England**

In the Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Opening South's Markets Proposed to Aid Nation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—President Roosevelt today received a 60-page guide for his attack on Southern poverty, described in the Chief Executive's own words as "the Nation's No. 1 economic problem."

Written by Southerners within and without the Administration at the President's request, and submitted through the National Emergency Council, the report strongly hinted at remedial steps but did not specifically outline them. The problems were described as "not beyond the power of men to solve."

Indicative of the Roosevelt determination to give special federal aid to the 13 Southern States are recent orders from Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator, increasing lower-bracket WPA wages in the Southern States and providing between-season employment for 200,000 needy farm laborers. More measures are expected to follow when the President has studied the new report with Lowell Mellett, NEC Director.

Great Untapped Market

Outstanding among the Committee's conclusions are these:

The South is the Nation's greatest untapped market and the market in which American business can expand most easily. The South is poor in machinery for converting its wealth to the uses of the people.

Sixty-one per cent of all the Nation's land badly damaged by erosion is in the Southern States.

The richest state in the South ranks lower in per capita income than the poorest state in other regions.

The assessed value of taxable property in the South in 1935 averaged only $463 per person, while in the Northeastern States it averaged $1,370.

Four million southern families should be rehoused.

The South, with one sixth of the Nation's school revenues, must educate one third of the Nation's children.

Child labor is more common in the South than in any other section.

Disparity in Wages

The average differential in rates for new labor between the South and the rest of the country in 20 important industries in 1937 was 16 cents an hour.

Four fifths of the food eaten on Southern farms is purchased.

The average Southerner with a total income of $315 could spend,

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Details of Survey as affecting New England: Page 9.

Machines Replace Mules And Southern Farm Pays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Is mule farming the reason for so much economic distress in the cotton South? Is machine farming the solution?

"Yes," says W. T. Mitchiner and E. S. Voelker, operators of the Olive Dell plantation near Lake Providence, La. They were former mule farmers, but convinced themselves that "no plantation ever really made money by mule-farming, in this modern era," and three years ago entirely mechanized their operations.

There is not a mule or a horse on the 2,400-acre plantation. The only muscular labor is hoe work, when the cotton is small, and picking.

They have proved that machine cotton-farming pays by the profits of their operations, they say. Incidentally, they have done away with the tenant system as it applies to their plantation, and set up a labor scale that compares with skilled and semi-skilled wages in the city.

Discussing the tenant system, these operators say that it is a development not of grasping landlordism, but of an impossible attempt to make a given area support more persons than is economically possible.

"With one of our tractors," they say, "we can do the work of 10 mules. It takes only one man to operate a tractor; one man is needed for every two mules. Under the old system, we would need 150 families to operate Olive Dell plantation. We do it with 70. In other words, under the machine system, the land pays for the food, clothing, shelter, etc., of about 200 persons; whereas under the mule system, the same acres would have to support about 500.

"The tenant system cannot be improved, because its methods are a denial of improvement. But it can be gotten rid of."

This year, C. H. Murphy's 3,000-acre Inglewood plantation near Alexandria, La., followed the Olive Dell example. It disposed of 90 of its 110 mules, and bought six tractors. It has 400 acres more in cultivation this year than it did last; and next year, it will add another 800 acres to the cultivation of cotton.

Aiken Assails Using Security Funds as Taxes

Vermont Governor says money is for people, not U. S. Government —Praises motives.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Vt., Aug. 13—Vermonters today are weighing Gov. George D. Aiken's evaluation of three years of the Federal social security program, and his conclusion, "We want social security for national welfare and not for national income," presented in a radio address here last night.

The Republican Governor told his audience that "no thinking American disapproves the sound humanitarian objectives of social security." "But," he added, "many recognize that experience has demonstrated the need of changes in the Federal Act to foster efficiency, to rid it of political manipulation and to promote sound fiscal policies."

Money for Taxes

Speaking of the shortcomings of the present Act in regard to Old Age Insurance benefits, he said:

"This money (about $100,000,000 a month) pouring into the general tax fund is not earmarked for those who think they are providing for the later years of their life. Few realized at the outset that this new taxation would prove a veritable godsend to the Federal Treasury in financing current expenditures of Government.

"In fact, the Federal Government is permitted to issue notes to itself for Social Security Trust Funds and then spend the money for general purposes.

"The framers of this act separated the source of the funds for this insurance—the pay-roll taxes—from the paying out of these benefits from a so-called reserve fund in later years. This was done under the guise of assuring its constitutionality. There is entirely no obligation on the part of Congress to appropriate any of this money from the general tax fund in 1942, or in any later year, for old age benefit payments. Nor is there any provision in the act to force the Treasury to redeem its obligations for this money.

"Having brought some 36,000,000 workers under this system, it is logical for the next step to include other employees now exempt under the provisions of the law. The pennies of 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 servant girls and farm laborers may be regarded as a potential source of income to the Federal Treasury to continually support an unbalanced budget."

Worth-While Features

"A travesty on Social Security," was Governor Aiken's judgment on "many States where this Act is apparently being used as machinery to set up a system of jobholders and pensioners, who will assure the continuance in power of those who operate this machine."

"It seems to me," the Governor said in conclusion, "that on this anniversary we ought to commend the many good things about this Act.

"This law must be made to work, for there are enough good things about it to make it worth while. . . . Perfecting our social security program is no partisan task. Any measure that directly concerns the well-being of our people to the extent that this does, merits the concerted efforts of all the citizens in its behalf."

Probing Un-American Activities

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Congressional Committee in Action

With startling evidence already before it, the special House Committee under the Chairmanship of Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas is attempting to trace all un-American activities in the United States to their source. Committee members (left to right) are: Representative Joe Starnes of Alabama, Representative J. J. Dempsey of New Mexico, Representative J. Parnell Thomas of New Jersey, Mr. Dies, Representative Harold G. Mosier of Ohio, Representative Noah M. Mason of Illinois, and Representative Arthur D. Healey of Massachusetts.

Leader of AFL Links CIO Heads To Radical Move

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—John P. Frey, American Federation of Labor official, told the House Committee investigating un-American activities today he would offer evidence that John L. Lewis and his Committee for Industrial Organization "have been officially endorsed" by the Communist Party.

The AFL spokesman testified he would prove "the Communist Party in the United States completely scrapped its program in 1935 so it could secure a controlling position within the CIO."

The Party made no headway in this country, Mr. Frey said, until the CIO was organized, but since then Communism "has become a definite factor in the American labor movement."

Mr. Frey had four prepared statements as he began his testimony. He asserted that in the final one of these he would identify presidents and officers of national CIO Unions who were members of the Communist Party He said the majority of CIO members were not Communists and "are opposed to Communism."

"The sit-down strike and mass picketing," he testified, "have been used by the Communists as a training camp in which Communists can become familiar with the tactics they are to apply when their revolutionary program is put into action."

These methods, he added, "have been used as front-line trenches in which the mass revolutionists of the future are to receive experience and training to equip them for the day when the signal of revolution is given."

The AFL opposed these tactics, Mr. Frey said, because it "learned its lessons in the practical and sometimes costly school of experience."

Tracing the world history of Communism, Mr. Frey told the Committee its policy in western nations was to "secure a controlling position within the national trade union movements."

Communist success in trade unions of Italy and Germany, he said, paved the way for the rise of Mussolini and Hitler in establishing dictatorships.

N. Y. Jobless Insurance Fund Runs Far Ahead of Estimate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—Employers have paid to the New York State Jobless Insurance Fund this year a total of $62,817,611, according to a report by the New York State Labor Department today. This was between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000 more than the estimate of receipts made last January.

Amendment of the law by the 1938 Legislature to cover workers earning more than $3,000 a year and better machinery for collections were held responsible for the increase.

The report says that payments to unemployed workers during the first six months of this year were $46,837,260, which was nearly $16,000,000 less than was collected from employers during the same period. By Aug. 10, the total of benefits issued had risen to $59,365,965, the report says.

Investigators for the fund found 5,103 delinquent employers whose failure to report affected $45,912 employees, the report continues, adding that of these delinquencies, $1,679,093 were collected during the first half of the year.

Japanese Bomb Hankow Area

HANKOW, China, Aug. 13 (AP)—One hundred Japanese war planes poured bombs into Hankow, present capital of the Chinese Government, and the neighboring cities of Wuchang and Hanyang yesterday in a series of air raids.

Some 400 civilians of the tri-city area, which lies 600 miles up the Yangtze River in the heart of China, were killed or wounded.

Two American mission properties were directly hit. More than 300 residences, most of them humble, were destroyed, and a large amount of railway equipment, crude oil, and kerosene blown up.

(In Shanghai, a Japanese naval communiqué announced that the raid was "100 per cent effective" and that the headquarters of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek were destroyed.)

No Chinese planes took the air to combat the invaders. There was an ineffective anti-aircraft fire.

In Wuchang, a chapel operated by an American mission was demolished, also a residence occupied by three American women missionaries.

Another bomb destroyed the American Seventh Day Adventists' City Clinic in Wuchang, killing 12 Chinese patients.

Although the bombing attained a high degree of accuracy, being centered at railway yards and buildings, civilians were the greatest sufferers.

Attacking from 10,000 feet, the Japanese fliers directly hit flat cars and platforms packed with crude oil drums in the railway yard area east of Hankow's Japanese concession.

Incidents Stir Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Aug. 13 (AP)—Some disorder, including a brush between three Japanese and United States marines, occurred in Shanghai today on the first anniversary of the outbreak of fighting in this city.

Most of the incidents occurred in the International Settlement, despite precautions of 15,000 police and international patrols.

The encounter between the United States Marines and the Japanese occurred when Gunnery Sergeant Milton C. Marvin of San Diego, Calif., came upon a defense force automobile halted in a side street in the United States defense sector.

Three Japanese, brandishing pistols, stood in the automobile, demanding that Chinese of the neighborhood lower the Chinese Nationalist flag, hoisted in observance of the war anniversary.

Sergeant Marvin reported he drew his own gun and ordered the Japanese to sit down, but that they refused, training their weapons on him. Then a marine sentry appeared with an automatic rifle and the Japanese turned over their guns. The Japanese denied any connection with the Japanese Army or Navy.

Col. Charles F. B. Price, Marine commander, gave the Japanese oral and written reports on the incident, requesting that disciplinary action be taken and the United States Marines informed of the punishment.

Chiang Quarters Bombed?

SHANGHAI, Aug. 13 (AP) — A Japanese Naval comminiqué yesterday announced more than 100 Japanese warplanes had carried out a spectacularly successful raid on the Hankow headquarters of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Calm Analysis Takes Edge Off Rumors of War

Stand of Czech officers, and German maneuvers matched by incidents of peaceful portent.

By Godfrey Lias

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 13—A number of events, culminating in a manifesto by Czechoslovak officers published today in which they pledge themselves "not to fall back one yard or even a single foot though we may die," have combined to build up a war scare in certain quarters which informed circles here and on the Continent all declare is not justified by the known facts.

The principal incidents in question are a partial "test mobilization" of 1,300,000 German reservists; cancellation of a number of "Strength Through Joy" tours in Germany; withdrawal of permits to German miners to cross the frontier to work in French mines, the speeding up of German fortifications in certain frontier zones, coupled with the issuance of more stringent orders for control of foreigners entering these zones; a Stock Exchange slump in Berlin, and the cancellation of permits to 8,000 Italian tourists to visit France.

Quieted by Far East Truce

Some persons even claim to have advance notice of the date decreed for the commencement of hostilities. The favorite day until a week ago was Aug. 16, but that has come so close that there is now a distinct tendency to hedge.

While it would be foolish to deny that the international situation is very tense, it is permissible to point out that the past week, besides producing the before-mentioned events, whose cumulative effect is being used for the purpose of hair raising, also saw conclusion of an armistice in the Far East between Soviet Russia and Japan.

Moreover, this armistice caused manifest relief in Berlin, which is the Capital whose actions have contributed most to the war scare, and which would presumably gain most from having one of its potential enemies, Russia, fully engaged elsewhere.

Infractions Taken Calmly

Another reassuring item was the calm which prevailed during the interment of a Sudeten German killed by another Sudeten German in a tavern brawl on the crucial Czech-German frontier.

Yet another was the absence of serious repercussions from various infractions of frontier regulations by Czech and German airplanes, the last of which was a highly provocative effort of a German airman who inscribed a Swastika sign in smoke on the Czech sky.

Going further back one can find numerous other occasions which could be used as pretext for starting another war—if anyone had been anxious to do so. The Spanish civil war has given countless opportunities; Anschluss provided another; so did May 21st when President Benes ordered a partial mobilization to warn Reichsführer Hitler that Czechoslovakia means to defend its frontier if attacked.

The superficial resemblance of the Czech partial mobilization on that occasion and the one decreed this week in Germany prompts the reflection that from a military viewpoint a partial mobilization actually makes a full mobilization more not less difficult.

Effects of Partial Mobilization

It takes certain number of cadres away from their home districts and moves them to the frontier so that to bring them up to strength involves what is not far short of a second mobilization when the remaining members of the units in question are sent to rejoin their comrades.

Thus there is no military reason to suppose that the German partial mobilization now in progress has any other object beyond the one offered officially, namely, to test for the first time since conscription was introduced three years ago whether the mobilization arrangements need modifying. Actually the experience of German regiments entering Austria at the time of Anschluss supports the theory that considerable changes in organization are necessary.

In the final analysis therefore it is felt here that while there is much too much inflammable material in the international atmosphere to justify facile optimism, sufficient care is being manifested by those handling it to make facile pessimism even more unwarrantable.

Possible Fascist break, Intimate Message: Page 1.

European Currencies Turmoil: Financial Page.

Intimate Message From Washington

Has Italy's Anti-Semitic Policy Opened the Way to a Break Among Fascist Powers?—Portugal May Be Key

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

A note of optimism regarding the prospects of peace in Europe may sound a trifle unrealistic from Washington when the cables from Europe are depressingly consistent in stressing the growing tension and signs of ill omen. The fact remains that despite reports of intensive German military preparations State Department quarters here are inclined to attach some importance to incidents pointing in a more hopeful direction.

Portugal provides one of these. Overlooked by correspondents busy with more spectacular events, but considered extremely important in diplomatic quarters, has been an outburst of criticism in the controlled Portuguese press of the racial doctrine recently espoused by the Italian Government. Considering that Portugal is an authoritarian dictatorship which has found itself in close harmony with Germany and Italy many times during the past few critical years this parting of company on the race question with the great Fascist powers seems to observers here to be worth noting.

It is considered important primarily as emphasizing the cost to Italy of a new policy. Presumably that policy was adopted out of deference to Germany. Italy went through more than a decade of Fascism without considering anti-Semitism essential to the security of the Fascist regime. Suddenly it did find it essential.

Counting the Loss

It is unrealistic to assume that the step could have been taken without some counting of the cost? That cost has been heavy. It immediately caused friction with the Vatican. It has roused against Italy a type of resentment in the United States which up until now has been reserved for Germany. And its damaging effect on Italian influence abroad has nowhere been more strikingly disclosed than by the outburst of disagreement in the Portuguese press.

Why, then, did Italy take a step which had not before been necessary and which was bound inevitably to rouse new segments of public opinion in other nations which have previously been at least neutral, if not positively friendly?

One explanation offered here is that Mussolini feels that Spain may be slipping from his grasp and is therefore looking around perhaps too hastily for some diversion to cover it up at home. Another is that feeling his position increasingly delicate he is willing to make even this costly concession to Germany ideology to prove his devotion to the Berlin axis.

Whatever the exact explanation, the move is looked upon here as evidencing an unprecedented lack of assurance and confidence on the part of Italy. Since Italy and Germany marched forth on their drive to break up the post-war status quo in Europe the actions of both have been marked primarily by every appearance of complete assurance and confidence. Washington is inclined to think that recent developments have shaken that confidence. And, parenthetically, it is that very quality of confidence, or overconfidence, which has long been regarded here as one of the gravest dangers to European peace.

Some Leading Incidents

There have been a number of incidents to give pause to the two nations interested primarily in revision of Europe's boundaries. Private military reports indicate that Czechoslovakia's recent election day mobilization was a smoother operation than the German mobilization for the march on Austria. The Czech Army is said to have made an excellent and impressive showing, whereas the German march on Austria uncovered serious defects in the transportation system and particularly in the reliability of motorized equipment.

In other words, the prospect was raised that Czechoslovakia could resist a German invasion at least long enough to put an obligation on its allies to fulfill their pledges to come to its aid. Another surprise has apparently been the stiffness with which Russian troops met the latest test on the Siberian-Manchukuoan frontier, and the subsequent firmness of the Russian Foreign Office. For the first time in the long series of Siberian border incidents Russia has taken a firm and uncompromising position.

These two developments are both believed to have given Berlin pause. And the apparent collapse of General Franco's summer offensive against Valencia has equally surprised Rome and raised doubts. In other words, the march of events which for so long favored the plans of the Berlin-Rome axis appears to have faltered perceptibly. The result has been such home diversions as the revived anti-Semitic campaign in Germany, and sympathetic adoption of the race doctrine in Italy at a time when foreign offices of both are applying brakes of caution. At least this is the way hopeful observers here are viewing the situation instead of accepting at full face value signs that Germany is organizing economic and military resources against a possible outbreak of war sometime this month.

J. C. H.

Calm analysis takes edge off rumors of war: Page 1.

'Possum' Problem Solved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland — Two ring-tailed opossums recently presented to the Queensland Museum have solved a problem which originated in the discoveries of Sir Joseph Banks, the naturalist, who accompanied Captain Cook to Australia in 1770.

Sir Joseph found ring-tailed opossums in the Endeavour River country of North Queensland, but he gave only a brief record and an illustration. Later, when the common silver-gray opossum was found in southern Queensland and New South Wales, the name "ring-tailed" was applied to it. The original type found by Sir Joseph, however, had never been captured until now.

The name opossum, borrowed from the North American Indians and applied to the American marsupial family Didelphidae, has been almost universally adopted in Australia for certain members of another and widely different family, Phalangeridae. This is a family of diprotodont marsupials almost exclusively arboreal in habits and vegetarian in diet; both pairs of limbs being adapted for grasping and climbing among the branches of trees. The family includes the koala, or native bear of Australia.

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Money Needle for U. S.?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — William R. Shands, State Director of Statutory Research and Drafting, turned to his many legal books in a fruitless effort to determine whether the Federal Government had gone into a new kind of money business—not a WPA, a PWA, or a crop loan. The type he particularly was interested in had to do with needles.

His morning mail brought a letter, address to the "Bureau of Information," in which was asked the address "to write to for information on how to get a Government money needle."

Mr. Shands turned the letter over and looked at the back. He has heard of sewing needles and pine needles, but not money needles.

The back of the letter was blank, but he happened to notice that "money needle" was followed by the words "or mineral rod."

So he concluded that the reference was to a divining rod—and promptly decided to forward the letter to Dr. Arthur C. Bevan, State geologist at the University of Virginia, for final disposition.

Brandenburg Off On Berlin Flight

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—Germany's giant airliner Brandenburg took off from Floyd Bennett Field at 8.02½ a. m., E. S. T., today for its return flight to Berlin, the 13th trans-Atlantic flight of the summer.

Capt. Alfred Henke, the plane's commander, said he hoped to land in Germany in about 20 hours.

Bruno Hess, meteorologist, attached to the SS Friesenland, German catapult ship, said the Brandenburg would fly a route about 1,000 kilometers longer than that taken on the Berlin-New York flight. The ship carred 2,370 gallons of gasoline.

South Carolina Applies Full Security Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—With the third anniversary of the Social Security Act Aug. 14, South Carolina reports full participation in all of its programs, according to information received here from Dr. B. F. Ashe, of the Social Security Board's office in Birmingham, Ala. Approximately 412,320 workers in South Carolina have applied for social security account numbers under the Federal old-age insurance program; 218,000 workers have earned credit toward unemployment benefits under the South Carolina unemployment compensation law; an estimated 33,300 of the needy in the State are receiving Federal-State public assistance; and health and welfare services have been extended.

Low Income Farm Families In Oregon Aided by Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—A total of 7,565 Oregon farm families benefited from the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act last year, according to the annual report of the State office of the Farm Security Administration. The report was for the fiscal year 1937-1938 which ended June 30. It is the work of this Administration to place low-income and handicapped farmers on a self-sustaining basis, Clifford L. Smith, State Director, said.

The greatest portion of the loans was made for the purchase of livestock, machinery, feed, seed, co-operative facilities, and other capital goods. A total of $2,708,159 was extended to 3,139 farmers to purchase equipment and supplies in these brackets. Practically all of these loans were made to farmers who had been unable to obtain credit from other sources.

Collections on loans, the majority scheduled for repayment over a five-year period, totaled $575,540. This figure represents 83.5 per cent of all maturities being met upon their due date, while 274 loans were paid in full.

Two services have been developed to assist farmers in maintaining their status in society, Mr. Smith said. The first, a farm and home plan, has been worked out where the borrower, in co-operation with the FSA supervisor in his district, provides a balanced livestock and cropping program for each farm. The program includes maximum home production of family food needs and record keeping to provide a guide for efficient management.

The second is a farm-debt service available to all farmers in the State. Operation of this program during the fiscal year resulted in adjustment of the debts of 545 families, reducing total indebtedness from $2,139,086 to $1,332,287, plus payment of $34,112 in back taxes. Adjustments were effected through consolidation, refinancing, and time extension brought about through friendly negotiations between debtor and creditor.

President's 'Purge' Activity Enlarges Party Question Mark

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—Political circles were in a ferment of speculation today as President Roosevelt returned from his summer holiday cruise which ended with a totally unexpected degree of election fishing in the troubled waters of Georgia and South Carolina.

The only conclusion that observers are willing to agree on at this stage is that so far as Senator Walter George of Georgia is concerned, the much-discussed "purge" of anti-New Deal Senators is on with every ounce of influence the President can personally muster behind it.

It looks very much, too, as though he were planning to throw his weight into the scale in South Carolina against Senator "Cotton" Ed Smith, an impression derived from a midnight stop at Greenville, South Carolina, last night, where he delivered a brief extemporaneous speech concluding with the statement:

"I don't believe any family or man can live on 50 cents a day."

Senator Smith had expressed the contrary conviction about the possibility of inexpensive comfort in the South as justification for his vote against the wage-hour bill.

Expected Attack

That the President came out publicly and personally against Senator George was not in itself unexpected. Weeks ago when the whole question of whether to go through with the proposed purge of the nine Senators, who led the fight against the Supreme Court bill, was being debated behind the White House stage, it was predicted in high Administration quarters that it would be carried through at least in Georgia and Maryland.

After that the collapse of Administration efforts to prevent renomination of Senator Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri, Frederick Van Nuys of Indiana, and Guy M. Gillette of Iowa gave an impression of abandonment of the "purge" which perhaps was given too much weight by observers who thought they saw in the situation a capitulation by the more ardent New Dealers to the point of view of Party harmony.

What did surprise political observers was the extent and vigor with which the President threw restraint to the winds and put himself across the path of Senator George, and then on top of that hinted at similar future action against Senator Smith.

Washington would particularly like to know the exact degree in which the President's political remarks were the product of careful advance planning, and how much the result of spontaneous enthusiasm of the moment. One little incident of the past few days may be significant. At the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation he gave a little talk to the patients during which he expressed his hope that Lawrence S. Camp, political opponent of Senator George, would be successful. Newspaper men on the Presidential train had been told that the President would not make any remarks of political significance. So confident of this was Stephen T. Early, Presidential Press Secretary, that the newspaper men had gone back to the train satisfied that they would miss nothing. Mr. Early, apparently to his own complete surprise, had to make up for his previous information by acting as reporter for the group and relaying what had happened to them.

What the President said at Greenville, S. C., last night was also believed by the newspaper men on the train to have been unexpected by the President's staff.

Direct Planning

On the other hand, the political content of his speech at Barnesville, Ga., the speech in which he went farther to a direct effort to read a Democratic Senator out of the Party than he has ever gone before, was the result of staff planning, and fully expected by everyone on the train.

So much is certain. Do the other two incidents mean that the President is being subjected to heavy pressure to restrict his "purge" to an absolute minimum, but that his own desire to carry it out more fully is so strong within him that when he faces an audience it sometimes spills out when unintended?

If this question should be answered in the affirmative it would leave two implications. In the first place it would mean that at any time between now and the conclusion of the primaries it is possible for the President to break loose from restraints and carry the "purge" along farther than has been agreed upon. In the second place it would imply the existence of a very considerable degree of friction within the Party councils, friction which would be of fundamental importance in 1940.

No responsible observer here pretends to know all the answers. It is generally expected that the President will go into the Maryland primary situation and put his weight behind the candidacy of Representative David Lewis who is seeking the Senatorial seat now held by Millard E. Tydings, one of the most outspoken auti-New Deal Democrats in the Senate. It is also expected that he will go back into South Carolina to a further direct attack on Senator Smith.

Test for Party

If these last expectations are fulfilled, it will mean a determination to test the possibility of putting the Democratic Party on a New Deal basis in at least three of the nine most controversial contests. Three have already gone by default to the anti-New Dealers. The remaining three, regarding which the future still appears to be uncertain, concern the campaigns for renomination of Senators Alva B. Adams of Colorado, Pat McCarran of Nevada, and Augustine Lonergan of Connecticut.

The most widely held view among observers here today is that while Mr. Roosevelt has made many concessions to those among his advisers more concerned with Party mechanics than New Deal ideologies, he has by no means abandoned his own enthusiasm for an effort to remold the Democratic Party into a truly "liberal" political organization.

"I speak in terms of liberal and conservative, . . ." he told his audience at Barnesville.

It is also assumed widely that his enthusiasm has encountered strong disapproval not only among many prominent Democratic Party members, but also among several such as Vice-President Garner who are likely to wield considerable influence in the 1940 convention.

The net result of the situation as of today tends, therefore, to enlarge the question mark which hangs over the future of the Democratic Party.

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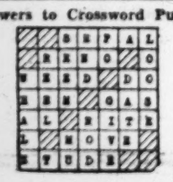

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Reich Plans for Trans-European Canal by 1945

Plans call for waterway to carry steamers of 1,200 tons; Rhine and Danube will be linked.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—A great trans-European waterway that will enable steamers of 1,200 tons to enter the Rhine mouth at Rotterdam and sail through the heart of Europe emerging at Sulina, where the Danube empties itself into the Black Sea, will be completed in seven years if the German Government's present plans are carried out.

A glance at a map of Europe reveals the importance of a great navigable waterway running from Northwest to Southeast, via the Rhine and the Danube, from the North Sea to the Black Sea. This has been the dream of many European rulers from Charlemagne onward. But it has been left to the National Socialists to include in their gigantic building schemes the navigation of certain German waterways which will make such a project realizable.

A recent order of Field Marshall Hermann Göring decreed that the Danube and the Rhine must be navigable throughout their courses (in so far as these fall within Greater Germany), by 1945, i. e. in the next seven years. As in the case of so many other schemes, the National Socialists are not the originators, but they are supplying the labor and organization necessary to carry them through.

Canal to the Main

The Rhine and the Danube are most easily connected by way of the Main, by means of a canal linking up the latter river with the Danube. Such a canal was built a century ago (1836-48), by Ludwig of Bavaria and ran from Bamberg to Kelheim. But it has long been too small for modern traffic needs, having accommodation only for ships of 120 tons—in fact, its usefulness diminished considerably with the rapid development of railway transport in the latter half of the 19th century. The experiences of the 1914-18 war showed, however, the necessity of such a Rhine-Main-Danube canal, and, as early as 1922, reconstruction work was begun on it; little money was, however, available for this work so that during the past 16 years, progress has been very slow.

The present plan is to make the whole trans-European waterway navigable for steamers of 1,200 tons. At present, traveling from Holland, this is possible along the Rhine, and on the Main, from Mainz almost to Würzburg. From Würzburg to near Bamberg, where the Ludwig Canal begins, 10 locks are being built. The canal, which is 112 miles long, runs almost due south to join the Danube north of Regensburg. This presents a difficult problem for the engineer, since after the canal passes Nuremberg on its way south, it has to climb up and down a range of hills which is more than 1,200 feet high. To overcome this difficulty it is planned to build 45 locks through which the ships can pass.

It has been estimated that the canal section (from Bamberg to Kelheim) will cost 400,000,000 reichmarks ($160,000,000 at $1=RM 2.50), and that work on the other parts of the German sections will cost almost as much.

Austrian Section

Austria is also included in this project. A large dam is to be built across the river at Persenburg—70 miles west of Vienna—to regulate the stream and avoid the dangerous rapids near Grein, which have long been a hindrance to navigation. Here the level of the water will be raised 30 feet over a distance of 15 miles, providing a double way for large vessels. The possibilities of exploiting the Danube for industrial purposes at this and other points along the stream have also been worked out, and it is hoped that as a result of cheap electric power employment on a large scale will be created. At Vienna, the former river-harbor, the trade of which went to Bratislava and Budapest after 1918, will again become a busy traffic center.

The Third Reich's aim in pushing forward with the new trans-European waterway is not simply to link up Rotterdam and Sulina at the mouth of the Danube, so as to obtain a cheap means of transport across the continent. In view of the investment costs, it is probable that the charges will be such that transport by sea might be equally cheap. But an examination of the map shows that the new waterway connection will link up three very important German industrial areas with the agricultural lands of southeastern Europe. These are the Ruhr, on the Lower Rhine, the Nuremberg district, and the new industrial center which will center round Linz, the capital of Upper Austria, where the Hermann Göring Iron Works are now springing up.

Employment Object

Like many other projects in the Third Reich, such as the automobile roads and much other building, the construction of the new waterways has as its immediate object the development of employment. But it is clear that a very important factor which cannot be ignored is the German plan for economic penetration of central and southeastern Europe. Just as it was vehemently denied here that the German auto roads were being built for military purposes, but at the same time it is obvious that they will be invaluable in case of war, so the new waterway, while the statement that it was for the German economic conquest of Balkan Europe would be contradicted, will be an important means to that end.

The Third Reich is today governed by the principles of "Wehrwirtschaft" (defense economy) and the desire for self-sufficiency in case of a new war plays so predominant a role that it cannot be excluded when thinking of this new project.

Access to Food Areas

Germany naturally has not forgotten its shortage of raw materials during the last war, nor that this was due to England's sea blockade. In any future war, provided the Greater Germany could be assured free access to the agricultural produce of the Balkans, its wheat and other cereals, and Rumanian oil, it would feel much safer. And with Yugoslavia and Hungary, neighbor states since the annexation of Austria, such a prospect seems much more possible.

In this connection, it is also significant to note that one of Germany's first acts after the Austrian annexation was to announce the reconstruction and enlargement of the Danube flotilla, hitherto operating on the Austrian stretches of that river.

Looking at the issue from a purely economic viewpoint, it is clear that Germany hopes to have virtual control of the Balkan markets, hitherto but little developed, when German manufactured goods have a cheap and direct means of transport. This is, however, a matter of the future—seven years will pass before the new waterway is completed. Further, it is obvious that traffic in various parts, particularly because of the number of locks in central Germany, will be rather slow and expensive.

The problem of the international nature of the Danube may well arise in future should Germany desire greater control in the lower reaches of that river. Since 1919, two international commissions, with headquarters in Vienna, have exercised control. England, Italy, and Spain are member states, and so was Germany. But the Reich has withdrawn from all commissions, and since it declared null and void the international river clauses of the Versailles treaty in 1937, it grants international privileges to foreign steamers in its waters only as a special concession. Of the companies, operating Danubian shipping, apart from those in the riparian states, there are those in which the French, the English, and the Dutch have controlling financial interests. Such foreign participation in a sphere which Germany has long considered its own, is not enthusiastically viewed here, but the possibilities of international complications have prevented any change up to the present.

By a Staff Artist

Access to Raw Materials of Balkans Possible With Waterway

Aside from transportation advantages for normal trade, the waterway is to link industrial areas as a defense measure in time of war, although this is not stated as the official purpose. It is obvious, however, that the Ruhr area on the lower Rhine becomes linked to the Nuremburg district, and the new industrial center at Linz where the Göring Iron Works are Now being built. From them access by the Danube to Balkan produce, wheat, cereals and Rumanian oil is easy, although economic conquest of the Balkans is emphatically denied by the Reich.

Kaiser Misinterpreted King

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The legend that King George V promised British neutrality in the event of a European war in an interview with Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Kaiser Wilhelm, in his private reception room at Buckingham Palace on July 26, 1914, has been upset by Dr. Kurt Jagow, historian of the House of Hohenzollern. The false assumption, which has long been current in Germany, was reiterated May 17 last by Erich von Müller, a German military attaché in the years before the World War, in an article in the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung in which he declared that King George told the Prince: "England will remain neutral in case of a European conflagration."

The story has now been disposed of by Dr. Jagow in a recent article in the Berliner Monatshefte. Prince Henry, it appears, was in England for the Cowes Regatta, and after his talk with King George he wrote to the Kaiser:

"Before my departure from London—that is to say, on Sunday morning—I had, at my request, a short conference with Georgie, who was fully aware of the seriousness of the present situation and gave me the assurance that he and his Government would leave nothing unattempted to localize the struggle between Austria and Serbia; for that reason, his Government had proposed that Germany, England, France, and Italy, as you have known for some time, should intervene in order to try to keep Russia under control; he hoped that Germany would be able, despite her treaty-relationship with Austria, to adhere to this proposal in order to avoid a European war, to which, as he said, we now were closer than ever before. He said further verbally, 'We shall try all we can to keep out of this and shall remain neutral.' I am convinced that he meant what he said seriously, just as I am convinced that England will at the beginning remain neutral. But whether she will be able to do so for any length of time I am unable to judge, but harbor some doubts because of her relations with France. Georgie was in a very serious mood, argued logically, and had the most earnest and sincere intention to do all in his power to avert a world conflagration, in which he counted strongly on your assistance."

Dr. Jagow says that at an interview which he himself had with Prince Henry at his Hemmelmark estate in 1925, the Prince stated that "the emphasis was on the word 'try,' and in the reproduction," continues Dr. Jagow, "by the Prince especially of the way in which the King turned to the window, shrugged his shoulders, and spread out his hands—there rang out clearly the fear of a royal cousin that things could turn out otherwise." Admiral von Tirpitz interpreted King George's remarks at their true value, but the Kaiser exultantly exclaimed, "I have the word of a King. That is enough for me." The war began almost immediately afterwards.

Curiously an earlier conversation between King George and Prince Henry on the same subject and in a different vein was revealed with the publication last May of a new section of the British Documents on the origins of the war. According to these documents Prince Henry went to see the King at Sandringham December, 1912, and asked him point blank whether "in the event of Germany and Austria going to war with Russia and France, England would come to the assistance of the two latter powers." To which the King replied: "Undoubtedly, yes, under certain circumstances. Prince Henry did not then inquire into what these circumstances might be.

The King advised Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, of his conversation and Sir Edward replied: "If Austria attacked Servia aggressively and Germany attacked Russia if she came to the assistance of Servia and France were then involved, it might become necessary for England to fight." The reply clearly shows that the stage for the 1914 cataclysm was already set nearly two years previously.

TVA Man Denies Saying Superior Suspected Plot

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 13 (AP)—W. N. Garrett, TVA land Appraiser, denied yesterday he told a fellow employee that Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, ousted TVA chairman, once suspected his associates in the Authority of "collusion" in the Berry marble case.

Mr. Garrett testified before a Congressional Investigation Committee delving into the marble leases of Senator George L. Berry (D-Tenn) and his associates, as part of the TVA inquiry.

Charles G. Mynatt of the TVA Legal Department, had quoted Mr. Garrett earlier as saying he and Dr. Morgan suspected a "tieup to gyp the Government" between Senator Berry and TVA "big shots" who included TVA Director David E. Lilienthal.

Both Mr. Mynatt and Mr. Garrett investigated the lease purchases for the authority. The leases last winter were condemned as "commercially worthless."

Francis Biddle, committee counsel, asked Mr. Garrett if he informed Mr. Mynatt that "Dr. Morgan told you he believed Mr. Lilienthal and Senator Berry were in collusion or in cahoots."

"No," replied Mr. Garrett. "I did say it looked like there might have been some agreement with Senator Berry."

"Did Dr. Morgan ever tell you he thought there was such an agreement?" Mr. Biddle asked.

"No."

"Was there anything from which to conclude possible collusion on the part of anybody?"

"Only what Senator Berry testified at the condemnation hearing. He said the majority of the TVA Board, in agreeing to conciliate his claims, admitted his marble had value."

Mr. Mynatt was threatened with a contempt charge when he declined to tell the Committee the name of a man who gave him "confidential" information.

Mr. Mynatt said his informant told him he talked with Senator Berry in Washington last fall and "the Senator volunteered the information he had leases in the Gilbertsville (Ky.) Dam area and said 'they haven't heard the last of me' in the business of minerals and leases."

As a result of this information, Mr. Mynatt said, his superiors, Evans Dunn, TVA Assistant General Counsel, sent him into the Gilbertsville area to "run down the reports." He added he was unable to verify them.

By order of the Committee, Mr. Mynatt named his informant as Dr. John R. Neal, head of a law school here who was defeated in the Aug. 4 primary for the Democratic nomination to the U. S. Senate.

Dr. Neal took the witness chair to tell the Committee he talked with Senator Berry but did not recall the Senator saying his holdings were in the Gilbertsville Area.

"He indicated they were in the Gilbertsville Area," Dr. Neal said, adding he did not recall telling Mr. Mynatt that Senator Berry said, "They haven't heard the last of me."

Mr. Mynatt, pressed by Representative Charles Wolverton (R) of New Jersey on the discrepancy in his quoting Dr. Neal, testified that "perhaps when I said 'They haven't heard the last of me' that possibly wasn't said by Dr. Neal. I might have said it."

DAR Leader Finds Un-American Trend

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mrs. Imogen B. Emery, new Chairman of the National Defense Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution, said Aug. 13 that many apparently harmless organizations were carrying on un-American activities under deceptive cloaks.

Mrs. Emery, a Cedar Rapids, Iowa, lawyer, said she was "amazed" at the extent of subversive activities revealed in certain organizations' publications which she had investigated. She said she would make further study before naming names.

Subversive activities used to be considered chiefly Communistic, she said, but now the DAR is interested in informing women about any activities which would change the present government "by law" into a government "by dictators under any name."

N. Y. Fact-Finding Boards To Settle Labor Disputes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—A new program for settling labor disputes in New York State through the establishment of fact-finding commissions was announced today by Miss Frieda S. Miller, new Industrial Commissioner.

The program was recommended to Miss Miller by William H. Davis, a member of President Roosevelt's commission to study employer-employee relationships in Great Britain and Sweden and Chairman of the New York State Mediation Board, and is aimed primarily at the Government stepping back and letting industry clean its own house.

Adoption of the scheme was one of Miss Miller's first acts after becoming State Industrial Commissioner through appointment of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman this week.

The first board to be established will inquire into the strike of workers at Woodlawn Cemetery here. Members of this board are Michael J. Murphy, Deputy Industrial Commissioner, Chairman; Randolph Catlin, a director of the Greenwood Cemetery Association; Martin Cooper, State Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists, and Technicians, a CIO affiliate; and Julius S. Freund, Executive Secretary of the State Mediation Board.

Plan Outlined by Davis

Describing the scheme, Mr. Davis said it called for the appointment in major strikes where mediation has failed fact-finding boards composed of a representative of the Industrial Commissioner who shall have power of subpoena, an employer from the industry affected but not from the plant directly involved, and an official of a union associated with the one engaged in the dispute, but not of the union itself.

He described the plan as a move to introduce in industrial labor relations in New York State "the principle of trying to take the porridge off the stove before you try to cool it."

"By drawing our fact-finders from the ranks of the industry in which the dispute arose, we not only get men acquainted with the technical problems of the industry, but we keep outsiders out of the picture," Mr. Davis continued.

"Every man, when in a row, prefers the judgment of his equals, his peers, to that of outsiders. Generally, too, major disputes concern a whole industry, so that the industry has a special interest in studying the problems presented."

Aid in Avoiding Mistakes

The experience which these fact-finding bodies could pass on to the several industries was held by Mr. Davis to constitute a valuable aid in avoiding mistakes such as had led to strikes and thus enable them to avoid similiar errors in the future.

The fact-finding bodies are designated to round out the work of the State Mediation Board, which has small power of compulsion in its efforts to settle strikes and other industrial disputes.

The empowering of the Industrial Commissioner to subpoena witnesses through her delegated representative on the fact-finding board will make it possible for that board to gather compete data for the guidance of conciliation groups, Mr. Davis held. This subpoena power would, however, be used sparingly, he stressed, and the general policy would be to have the Government representative take a back seat and allow the industry affected to find its own solution of the problems which come before the Board.

British Liberal Ideals Differ

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng.—To what extent Britain ought actively to oppose aggression on the part of the dictatorship powers has been under discussion at what is known as the Liberal Summer School, a gathering which was held this year at Oxford.

The summer school is an occasion when those Liberals who oppose the Government talk over their views among themselves.

The question was raised by Viscount Samuel, who, as Sir Herbert Samuel, long led the Liberal Opposition in the House of Commons. Lord Samuel took the view that, with the League of Nations as weak as it has now become, "Britain would be making a profound error if, in such questions as a colonial settlement, or the extension of German trade into the Danubian or Balkan countries, she were to pursue a path of mere antagonism on account of dislike and distrust of the Nazi Regime."

Lord Samuel added that Britain's professed policy of readiness to remedy legitimate complaints from whatever quarter they might come had not been followed for 20 years.

Mr. George Edinger, well-known journalist, challenged this view. The German problem, he said, was no longer one of grievances but of attempted domination. It had become essential to take into account those who were actively engaged in interfering with the internal regimes of other countries.

Prof. Ramsay Muir, Former President of the National Liberal Federation, while agreeing with Lord Samuel as to the weakness of the League of Nations, argued that Britain could not stand aside leaving the dictatorship powers free to pursue their ends.

"We are tempted," Professor Muir said, "to pursue the concessions policy because of our natural dread of war. The truth is that the dictators—though they don't dislike war—have a greater fear of general war than we have because they know they could not stand the strain. We ought to make the dictators realize that if they pursue their present course, the war they dread will become inevitable."

British City Gives Thanks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—A public thanksgiving service was a notable feature of the centenary celebrations of the granting of the Charter of Incorporation to this second largest English city.

The service was held in Victoria Square. A number of covered seats were available but most of the crowd, which was a varied and representative one, gathered in the open. A quiet and peaceful atmosphere prevailed. Appropriate hymns were sung and scriptural selections were read from the Old and New Testaments.

Prayers were offered for "the people of the world, the nation, the city, all who held the responsibilities of leadership, for all in need and for the Church."

Praise and thanksgiving were offered for "the gift of the Bible in our mother tongue, and for the power of the Gospel; for the beauty and bounty of the world, for the varied gifts of loveliness and use which every season brings; for the desire and power to help others; for every opportunity of serving our generation according to His (God's) will, and of magnifying the graciousness of Christ to men."

Prayer was offered for visions which "bring back a lost glory to the earth, and dreams which foreshadow that better order which God has prepared for us. Vision of a city of justice, where none shall prev on others; a city of plenty, where vice and poverty shall cease to exist, a city of brotherhood, where success shall be founded on service, and honor shall be given to worth alone, a city of peace, where order shall not rest on force, but on the love of each for all."

At a Sunday service in the Parish Church, a picture of the perfect city was drawn by the Rt. Rev. Ernest W. Barnes, Bishop of Birmingham.

"The great achievements of a city are not material but spiritual," Dr. Barnes said. "Can it so influence its citizens that they have a quality other and higher than that which we should deem natural? Goodness is infectious. Honesty begets its like. The trustworthy man elicits trustworthiness from others. In our soul's there grows responsiveness to beauty which we can constantly see and feel The perfect city would be one where all that is best in the spirit of man was fostered and where evil was actually overcome by good. Just in so far as our city puts forth such an ideal influence it will have a counterpart eternal in the realm of the spirit."

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Press Called 'Big Business'; 'Monopoly' Practices Charged

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana, today described American newspapers as "big business" backed by "the money of men who, in my opinion, would not scruple to throw this country into fascism rather than surrender their privileges."

The Indiana Democrat, in a radiocast speech prepared for delivery before the American Press Society, accused the wire services of "monopolistic practices," adding:

"Often we find their stories are edited in the making, or made in the editing to conform to the policy of the moment." He did not specify the wire services he meant in this connection.

Senator Minton recalled "a little bill" he proposed last year which was denounced by some newspapers as an attempt to limit the freedom of the press.

Criticizes Publishers

The American Newspaper Publishers Association, he said, had made an "impudent and hypocritical proposal" to "censor free speech by curbing the radio," and he had "assumed that if the press had set for itself the task of cleaning up the house of radio it wouldn't mind putting its own house in order, so I proposed a little bill that would help that thought along."

"I proposed," he said, "that it should be a crime to publish as a fact anything known to be false. In other words, it would be a crime to lie, knowing it to be a lie. . . . I do not believe that the Constitution or those who framed it ever intended it to be used as a defense for the liar and the slanderer.

"Then it was that I learned from the great newspaper publishers that they claimed the Constitutional right to deliberately lie, and that you cannot run a newspaper without lying deliberately."

Era of Great Editors

Senator Minton recalled the "era of great editors, Greeley, Dana, Bennett, and Watterson," adding "that was before it required a fortune to finance a newspaper."

"Then," he went on, "came Hearst and the era of the newspaper chain. . . . He had the dream of controlling public opinion on a nationwide scope. Then, with lesser power but the same technique, came the Gannett chain. . . . We have seen Pulitzer disappear, and the spirit of journalism he represented recently retire. We have seen the ideals of Scripps pass, not into the hands of journalists, but into the hands of men trained in foreign fields of finance, and big business. . . ."

"We find the editorial page . . . receiving the 'must orders' from the high command, and articles are published for which no one is responsible, articles which can be traced to no source and other articles which 'can be traced to subsidized sources . . .'"

"Big Business"

"And behind all of this we find control by great banks and financial institutions, yes, and the power of the advertiser representing big business. . . . We find them believing they can control thought in this country by their command of money. . . .

"It is not that big business runs the newspapers. The newspapers are big business and they give the people in their newspapers today what they want the people to think tomorrow. . . .

"Two others have played their part in the development of the modern newspaper. One, the press associations, and the other the columnists, who have all but supplanted the editorial functions. Today our papers in small communities which desire and are hungry for the truth are compelled to rely upon either the Associated Press, the United Press, or the Hearst wires.

"Control" of AP

"The Associated Press was founded as a co-operative, but its control was kept in the hands of a few papers, who bought the first bonds. Go to any meeting of that association and see who directs its policy. It is a little group of bondholders, one of which is the Washington Star, and another the Chicago Tribune. They have franchises. It is impossible to start a competing paper in opposition to one with an Associated Press franchise. . . .

"The United Press follows the same theory in a trifle different technique. It was first founded by Scripps in the hope that it would keep open the way of opportunity to all who wished to publish a newspaper. But let one try today to establish a newspaper in competition with one of its clients and see how tight the line is held. And thus, we have the newspapers choked and throttled by the monopolistic practices of the wire services."

The columnists, the Senator went on, "were and are men of ability and integrity," but they "soon found that they could not give their own free comment. . . . The editors re-write and edit articles by the columnists, on the principle that the owners of the paper must decide what news shall be printed, to say nothing of opinion."

One Tongue in Future Doubted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HILO, Hawaii—That a universal language is not likely to be adopted, despite the need for it, is the opinion of Dr. Johannes Hoops, lecturer at the University of Hawaii summer session.

Pointing out the obstacle to mutual understanding and concord of peoples which exists in language differences, Dr. Hoops discounted the possibility that the multiplicity of languages would be superseded by English as an international language.

"It is another question whether an international auxiliary language might not be conceivable as a medium for intercommunication among peoples," he said. "While one universal world language is impossible, auxiliary languages are indispensable for the mutual understanding and intercourse of peoples for the purposes of commerce, scholarship, and politics. The only doubtful question is how the problem of one or more auxiliary languages can be practically solved."

In reviewing the living languages best fitted for the purpose, the lecturer discussed at length the possibilities of the nine principal languages of the world: Chinese, Japanese, Russian, Spanish, French, Italian, Portuguese, German, and English.

He came to the conclusion that it is not likely that there will be only one international auxiliary language, at least not in the near future. Of all present auxiliary languages, however, English, despite some serious shortcomings, has the greatest chance of becoming the leading international language, he concluded.

Mexican Labor Groups Split

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEREY, Mexico — Following the apparent loss of ground in the States of Sonora, Durango, and Coahuila by the Confederacion de Trabajadoes Mexicanos, a national union or syndicate led by Vincente Lombardo Toledano, the CTM apparently is also losing ground fast in Nuevo Leon, with Mexico's key industrial city, Monterrey.

A general strike called by the CTM to protest against decision of the Arbitration Board here was protested so vigorously by one of the CTM's own branches, the railway workers, that it has been postponed, and now it appears likely that it may not be called at all.

Railway unions belonging to the CTM pointed out that cutting off electricity and gas in Monterrey homes and factories, meant less freight for the railways, which could not be made up in payment of "back salaries" later.

Due to the precarious economic condition of the railways, and the necessity of showing the Government a favorable balance under Worker Management, this seemed to be no time to call a general strike, railway workers argued.

The CTM in Monterrey has lost all but the electricians, the railway workers, the gas and water company employees, and telephone workers, all of which are linked with the national CTM. All other workers are organized into separate unions, take no orders from a national group, and pay no dues to support national officers and propaganda.

In a recent conflict, when a CTM minority continued to picket a factory here, refusing to allow the majority union to return to work as it wished to do, street fighting took place.

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Mexico Curtails President's Power

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Mexico amended its constitution Aug. 12 to limit presidential exercise of extraordinary powers.

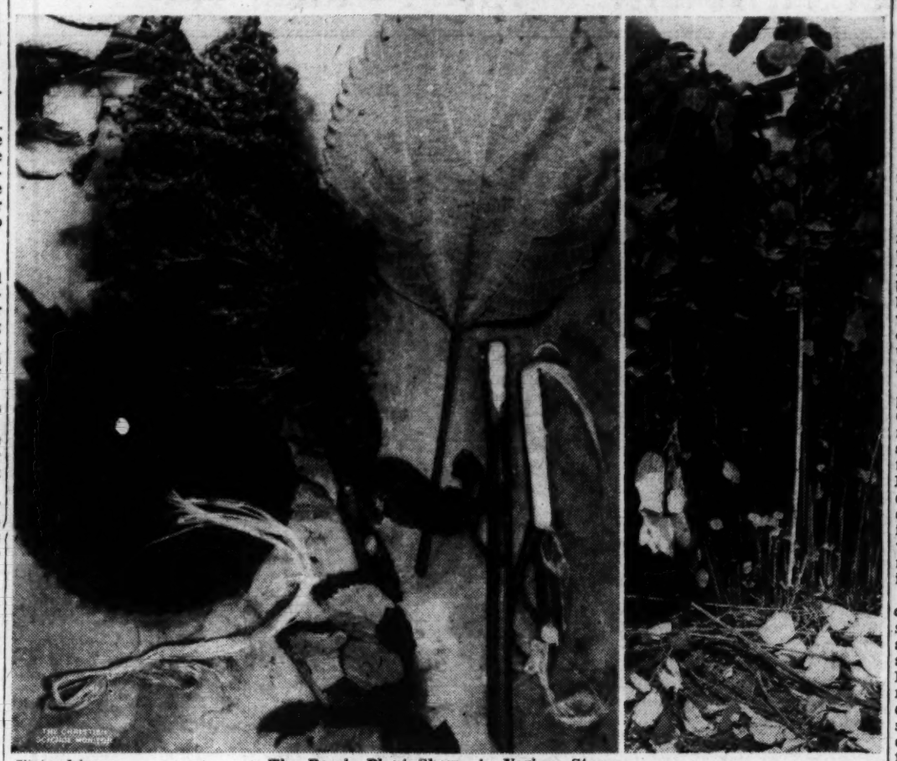
The law was published in the Official Gazette issued by President Cardenas, who asked for the action last fall as a safeguard against "personal dictatorship."

The Amendment, passed by both Houses of Congress and most State Legislatures, has the effect of limiting the President's extraordinary decree powers to times of "invasion, grave disturbance of the domestic peace or any other situation placing society in great danger of conflict."

Mexican Rebels Routed

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Eight rebels, presumably followers of the anti-Government Gen. Saturnino Cedillo, were killed in a battle with Federal troops near Las Cruces, said dispatches Aug. 12 from Dolores Hidalgo, Guanajuato. Others of the band fled. General Cedillo fled his ranch in San Luis Potosi State last May, and has been sought since by the Government for fostering rebellion.

Raw Material for Fine Textiles



Clinton Johnson

The Ramie Plant Shown in Various Stages

Left—Seeds and Both Sides of Leaf, With Fiber-Bearing Stalk. Right—Ramie Growing on George Wilson's Los Angeles Estate

Princeton Offers Broad Foundation For Engineering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 13—An undergraduate plan of study known as "basic engineering," which places greater emphasis on a broad foundation for engineers-to-be and leaves strictly professional training to graduate study much in the manner of "pre-law" courses, will be offered for the first time at Princeton University this fall.

Announcement of the move was made today by Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President of Princeton. The new program of study, which continues throughout the full four years of college, will be added to the curriculum in the John C. Green School of Engineering.

Significance of the step lies in the fact that considerable objection has arisen on the campus and elsewhere to engineering training which neglects an all-round education in the effort to get across technical details of the profession. The objectors have argued that the engineer of today, no less than the lawyer, finds himself in a situation where a good educational and culturl background is imperative.

With this in mind, Princeton in its "basic engineering" program will require of the undergraduate not only a series of engineering courses, but supplementary work in English, modern languages, economics, chemistry and physics as well. Students following the plan will also be given time to pursue studies in the humanities, pure sciences or social sciences.

Prof. Arthur M. Greene, Jr., Dean of the School of Engineering, described the new plan of study today as one made up of fundamental engineering subjects, but allowing for more electives of a cultural nature than any other of the school's engineering courses.

He estimated that two years of work in a professional school after the four-year college course in "basic engineering" would thoroughly prepare the student technically for the engineering profession. The new plan at Princeton calls for investigation of civil, chemical, electrical, mechanical and all other aspects of engineering.

"Without further technical training," Dean Greene commented, "the program will not fit a man to go out as a trained engineer, but it will give him a broader knowledge than any of the courses now given and will fit him, without graduate work, to engage in many of the forms of business in which engineering plays a predominant part."

Machine Tests of Ramie Fiber Studied by Textile Experts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Mechanical experiments are being studied here to force from the fiber of the ramie plant its promised revolution in the world's textile industry.

Dr. Karl Wessel, who began his inventive career more than a half century ago in technical schools in Berlin, claims to have perfected a machine which will make the ramie fiber of commercial value, help in relieving unemployment, and be a factor in raising the world's standard of living.

The possibilities of the Wessel invention are firmly believed in by at least two of the local students, George Wilson and Clinton Johnson, who have been investigating the possibilities of ramie for the past 12 years.

"Widespread use of the Wessel machine will revolutionize the textile industry and affect many other departments of our economy with its by-products," Mr. Wilson declared, speaking also for his associate Mr. Johnson.

Gold Medal for Achievements

On the premise that the development of ramie is tied to that of other fibrous plants, Dr. Wessel tackled the problem from his background of inventing such contributions to industry and commerce as the linen rug and the mattress filler. A textile authority for many years, he became a citizen of the United States the day the 1893 Worlds Fair opened in Chicago when he received a "gold medal of highest merit for his inventive achievements."

His latest invention is designed to extend the use of flax and hemp as well as to introduce ramie to mass production and modern civilization for the first time.

The missing link which Dr. Wessel says he has found for greater use of the simple plants is a mechanical "decorticating process." Not only does this yield the base fiber but it also renders the bulk residue by the same process into a by-product—insulation or building board. He estimates that one of his machines can furnish, in addition to the textile, 200,000 square feet of building material per 24-hour day, enough for one bungalow.

Dr. Wessel claims that his decorticating process separates the basic fiber from the stem without retting, the costly soaking process. "In separating the bark from the unretted straw," he points out, "it removes the gummy substance from the fiber at the same time, all in one operation, which assures commercial success, and also answers the question of the proper production and utilization of ramie."

Non-Stretching Qualities

To date, ramie as a fiber has found commercial use only in countries such as Japan and China where wage scales have been low enough to allow the handwork in rendering valuable the common-looking weed. Known for centuries, ramie has in recent decades been the subject of experiment by textile experts, all of whom agree that there is a great future if the processing can be done economically.

To emphasize the importance of a successful invention for ramie, Mr. Johnson declares that "ramie is the strongest and most desirable vegetable fiber known. It imparts to goods with which it is interwoven non-shrinking and non-stretching qualities unobtainable through the use of any other fiber. Owing to its excessive strength and long life under water, it is highly adapted to the manufacture of fire hose, and having great heat resistant qualities, it is valuable for the production of vulcanized rubber products."

Other products he lists are: "Ropes and cables that exceed the strength of manila hemp; tablecloths that excel the gloss of Irish linen; lace that equals the beauty of cotton and surpasses its durability; plushes that rival sealskin, velvets, damasks, and brocades whose exquisite finish promises a further advancement in the textile art."

One of the most advanced experiments on the world textile front, the Wessel-Wilson-Johnson allegiance to machinery as the economic method, finds itself opposed by chemical methods such as those advanced last year by Joseph Estes in New England who feels that chemistry alone can solve the problem.

Library at High Altitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GARSDALE, England — In the waiting room of the railway station here, more than 1,000 feet above sea level, is an unusual lending library. The original books were bequeathed to the station staff some forty years ago by two women living near by. Its patrons are the railwaymen stationed at this remote spot in the mountains and their families.

Mr. J. F. Ferguson, the station master, is ex-officio "librarian." He has the custody of the 150 books comprising the collection. Many of these until recently were Victorian novels, but some modern fiction has now been added.

Garsdale is the highest main line junction on the London Midland and Scottish Railway in England. Garsdale also claims to be England's windiest station. The locomotive turntable at the station has had to be surrounded by a protective wooden fence. This was installed after a gale which caused an engine to be blown round and round on the turntable for many hours one night until the staff brought it to a stop by throwing large quantities of ballast into the pit.

Of All Things . . . !

Flying Fish Story

COLUMBIA, S. C. (AP)—Rounding Cape Hatteras on a recent voyage, T. B. Taylor opened the porthole of his cabin boat. As he turned away he heard a flopping sound and beheld an 18-inch flying fish on the sofa.

Publicity Plus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Here is a publicity stunt that should make all other publicity men hang their heads in shame.

Al Stoffel, publicity man at an Old Point Comfort, Va., hotel, was hard pressed for a legitimate excuse to get his hotel's name published, so he decided to make one.

He hied himself to the Chamberlin golf course and, waiting until he reached the 185-yard third hole, proceeded to hit his tee shot into the cup for the first hole-in-one of his career.

He has witnesses to prove it—he says.

A Traffic Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Two kingbirds have caused a traffic problem for the Canadian National Railways at Eskbank, little western Saskatchewan town.

They have built a nest in a tree near the entrance of the station, and they ferociously attack everyone who comes within range.

The birds have nested in the same tree for three years and each year Eskbank residents have to put up with the quarrelsome birds, when they want to do business at the station.

Theodore Roosevelt Statue for Oregon

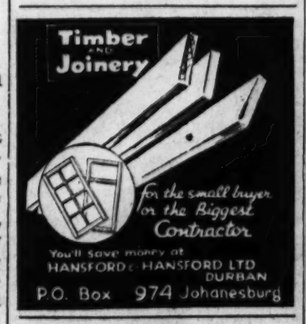
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—A statue 14 feet high, a symbolic memorial to Theodore Roosevelt, will be placed at the entrance of the Marine Park, home of the battleship Oregon, in Portland, Ore., it was announced by Oliver Laurance Barrett, head of the University of Oregon Sculpture Department, who has been commissioned for the project.

The statue, which is being hewn out of tufa stone of Central Oregon, will stand at the entrance of the park that is to be the permanent home of the ship. It will be a symbolic, robed figure, holding a sword. On one side will be a portrait of Mr. Roosevelt, with the memorial legend on the other.

The statue is the gift of the Spanish American war veterans. Arrangements were handled by a committee headed by Jay Upton, of Bend, Ore.

Mr. Barrett is well known in Oregon and elsewhere for his work as a sculptor. He has completed a number of commissions in this State and has won praise for his creative work.



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Youth Movement In Australia Hits At Dictatorships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria—A movement begun here aims at improving on the mass youth training in Europe's dictatorship countries by methods essentially democratic. It is the newly launched Empire Youth Movement of Australia, claimed to be non-sectarian and non-political, but frankly out to "combat the subversive propaganda of certain other organizations aiming at the destruction of democratic institutions and ideals."

Well-known Australians among the patrons of the movement include Sir George Fairbairn, Sir Charles Merrett and Col. E. F. Lind. The sponsors, Lieut. Col. J. C. Barrie, secretary; H. R. Gelston and W. Reginald Manning, president and vice-president, believe that with the destiny of Australia soon to be in the keeping of present day youth, more provision should be made for their mental, moral and physical training.

First among the aims and objects outlined is one to uphold the British system of constitutional government, and to maintain Australia's position as an integral part of the British Empire. The ideal of an Australian nationality is to be fostered upon a drive for the preservation of personal liberty and recognition that democracy "means the better and fuller life of the individual for the common good."

Improvement of technical education facilities, employment of youths in suitable and well-paid jobs and extension of the apprenticeship system are among the movement's "welfare" objects. Education in farming methods and management, and establishment of more attractive land settlement schemes come under the same heading. Provision of youth hostels on the lines of those overseas is another task the movement has set itself.

Rhodes Scholars Show Early Trend To Be Boy Scouts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—More than half of the 32 American youths selected as the 1938 Rhodes Scholars were formerly members of the Boy Scouts, according to a survey made by Dr. R. O. Wyland, National Director of Education for the Boy Scouts of America. Dr. Wyland's figures show that over a period of 13 years 66 per cent of all American Rhodes scholars have come from the Scout ranks.

"In response to an inquiry, most of the 18 Scout-trained Rhodes scholars replied that their experience in the organization had been of definite value to them in their secondary school work, in physical and social development, in vocational guidance, and in character growth," Mr. Wyland said.

Three of the Rhodes Scholars chosen this year had attained the rank of Eagle Scout. They were: Charles Jelinek, Montana State University; William C. Carter, Colby College, and Fenwick Jones, of Emory University.

Other members of the Scout alumni chosen Rhodes scholars were B. E. L. Timmons III, University of Georgia; J. M. Luttrell, University of Oklahoma; Gerald L. Benson, University of Southern California; Robert M. Mair, University of Wyoming; J. Harlan Cleveland, Princeton University; Russell W. McDonald, University of Nevada; John Chaloners, Middlebury College; James H. Currie, University of Mississippi; Armstead Mason Lee, Yale University; Kermit Gordon, Swarthmore College; Courtney D. C. Smith, Leslie G. McConnell Jr., Robert J. Cumming, Charbourne Gilpatrick, and Frederick L. Suits, all of Harvard University.

Bolivia Shifts Cabinet

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 13 (AP)—President Busch has announced appointment of a reorganized cabinet, predominantly Socialist, succeeding the Cabinet which resigned Aug. 11.

Volga Canal Cools Moscow; Now in Operation for Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Experiencing one of the hottest summers in Moscow's history, residents of the city have been grateful for the Moscow-Volga canal, which celebrated the anniversary of its first year of operation during the severest hot spell. This largest of river canals, 85 miles long, has made possible construction of numerous new beaches, bathing pools and rowing stations along the canal itself and along the Moscow River, the level of which was raised several feet when the canal was opened.

The canal has enabled hundreds of thousands of Moscow residents to get out into the cooler countryside more readily, and has also added 80,000,000 gallons of Volga water daily to the former Moscow water supply, particularly useful in hot weather.

The rise in the level of the Moscow River, which passes through the center of the capital, has tranaformed the appearance of the city. A new ornamented concrete embankment embellishes the river's banks, together with 11 new bridges. The city's 10-year reconstruction plan is centered about the river, with broad boulevards already in construction along its banks, and rows of new buildings on either side. The Moscow River has become as much the center of Moscow as is the Seine in Paris.

New River Port

The Moscow-Volga canal proper begins a few miles outside Moscow, at the new river port of Khimki. A fleet of 28 steamers and motorships takes passengers from Khimki through the canal and the Volga River to Kalinin (formerly Tver), a large industrial city. More than a million passengers have been carried along the canal during its first year of operation, and 840,000 tons of freight.

The canal administration, like most Soviet enterprises, has yielded some of its officials as "wreckers" in the police purges of the past year. They were accused of systematically damaging motorships and canal machinery. But the canal has functioned well enough to reflect credit upon the political police, who planned and built it with prison labor. Heinrich Yagoda, who was executed in March as a conspirator against Joseph Stalin's regime, was held up as a model to the country, before his arrest, for conceiving and directing construction of this canal and other great public works. After his fall, his name disappeared from the records of the canal.

The vast Volga River traffic system, of which the Moscow-Volga canal is a part, is being systematically extended. Dams are under construction at Rybinsk and Uglich, on the upper reaches of the Volga, scheduled for completion in 1941. Through a system of locks at these dams, the river will be opened to traffic to Leningrad and beyond, by connection with the old Marinsky canal system in the north.

Links to Three Seas

The canal has already connected Moscow with the White, Baltic and Caspian Seas. In another five years, according to present plans, the Volga River will be connected with the Don River by means of another canal, and Moscow will then be connected also with the Black and Azov Seas.

Until a year ago, Moscow had access only to the shallow Moscow River, being passed at some distance by the navigable Volga and Oka Rivers. As the highway system around Moscow also is still extremely limited, the railroads had to be used for bringing almost all freight, including the most bulky, into the growing Soviet capital, which is also a manufacturing center. The value of water transport is therefore very great, and the amount of traffic along the canal is certain to increase rapidly. Within three years it is expected to attain a level of 6,000,000 tons a year.

The Moscow-Volga canal is a notable piece of engineering. A dam 73 feet high diverted the waters of the Volga at Invankovo, creating a water basin covering 327 square kilometers which has been called the Moscow Sea. It was necessary to carry the water over a watershed to reach Moscow, and this was accomplished by building five pumping stations, which are declared to be the largest in Europe. They were powered from hydroelectric stations at the Volga dam. Operations of the canal, with its 10 large locks, has been completely mechanized.

'Lizzie' Holds Her Popularity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Mich.—Lasting popularity is an asset of which "Lizzie" of Moscow boasts. She fears no rivalry among the women folks, but that dummy, Charlie McCarthy, that irrepressible protégé of Edgar Bergen's, vexes her.

"Lizzie" is a full-size mannequin which for years modeled gowns of bygone fashion eras. Early in her career she modeled transformations for such famous stage celebrities as Lottie Crabtree. This was when "Lizzie" was the property of Ann Loud, a nationally known wigmaker, of Jackson. Next she made her home at the antique shop of Mr. and Mrs. Winn Richards, where the Moscow-Horton roads intersect, near here. For nine years she has greeted customers on the porch of the antique shop.

Mrs. Richards said, "'Lizzie' requires almost as much attention as a human being. She has 12 changes of costume, all of which must be laundered and repaired because 'Lizzie' stands out in all kinds of weather. She wears a different ensemble almost every day. Also, her hair must be dressed and her face washed."

"Lizzie" seems to have a photogenic personality for she has been photographed thousands of times with newlyweds, college students, and celebrities. In fact, she has hobnobbed with hundreds of famous personalities.

She is a favorite with boys from the University of Michigan and has had several "dates" with traveling collegians from Harvard and Columbia universities.

New Jobs for Durham Miners

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, England—Successful work is being done in starting new industries, for unemployed coal miners in Durham, North England.

What is known as the Team Valley Trading Estate, an undertaking run by voluntary workers under the chairmanship of Col. K. C. Appleyard, reports the enlisting of the hundredth firm to take advantage of facilities it affords for initiating manufacturing works in this region. This "trading estate" is on similar lines to analogous Government-supported institutions in South Wales. It provides sites, erects factories, advances capital, and makes other concessions to sound industrial concerns able to provide suitable employment to take the place of coal mines and other undertakings that have gone out of business.

Seventeen acres of factories, 12½ miles of road, 6¼ miles of railway, 20 miles of sewers have been constructed, and the civil engineering work required for the layout is likely to be completed by the end of the present year, after which expenditure will be on revenue-producing factories. Capital expenditure so far incurred on land, development and buildings, is about £1,000,000.

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Individual evening jackets to clear at 2.90

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A few wedding gowns, of exquisite fabrics now greatly reduced.

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Slips, gowns, bras, panties. Individual pieces at great reductions.

Our own attractive smocks. Formerly 3.90 to 7.90 Now 1.90 o 3.90

Limited selections in markdown blouses, sweaters and sweater suits.

EVENING GOWNS
Laces, prints, mousselines, cottons, crepes
11.00 to 44.00
Were 19.90 to 98.00

DAY DRESSES
Sheers, crepes, prints, wools and cottons. Day, evening.
5.90 to 22.00
Were 12.90 to 49.90

COTTON DRESSES
3.90
Were 7.90 to 14.90

COATS
18.00
Were 39.00 to 49.00

TOP-IT-ALL COATS
Taffeta rayon lined wool cheviot. White, pastels, navy, black.
9.90
All season were 12.90

HATS
3.00 — 5.00
Were 7.00 to 19.00

BATHING SUITS
PLAY CLOTHES
BEACH COATS
4.90
Were 8.90 to 15.90

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est)	400,000
Previous day	1,479,890
1938 volume to date	165,880,543
1937 volume to date	257,835,360

Market Leaders Drift Lower In A Quiet Session

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—For the sixth consecutive session stocks declined in today's market, many leaders drifting down fractions to a point or so. Some motors and steels did better at the close.

While most in Wall Street felt that the recent European war tension may have been exaggerated, brokers attributed falling share trends largely to this influence.

Exemplifying uneasiness abroad was the persistence of the demand for gold, with the price of the yellow metal this morning being boosted to a record high. Most foreign securities markets were closed.

Unchanged to down insignificant amounts were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Consolidated Edison, North American, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, Anaconda, Kennecott, General Electric, Philip Morris, Goodyear, Douglas Aircraft, and Johns-Manville.

Small advances were posted for U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Boeing, American Smelting, Phelps Dodge, du Pont, N. Y. Central and Delaware & Hudson.

The rail group posted modest losses in slow dealings in the bond market today while a handful of top-grade industrials managed to lean forward.

In the foreign dollar section Czechoslovak loans slumped in response to reports of German troop movements near that country's borders. The 8s of 1951 and 8s of 1952 lost 3 to more than 5 points. Japan 6½s showed a gain of nearly a point.

U. S. Governments were idle with losses running up to 3-32ds of a point in the majority.

Hard hit in the rail group were Nickel Plate 4s of 1946, down 8 points on the sale of 2 bonds. Losers of fractions to around a point included Erie first 4s of 1996, Central of New Jersey 5s of 1987, Southern Railway 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s of 1968, and International Hydro Electric 6s.

$40,000,000 Paid Insured Jobless Workers in June

WASHINGTON (AP) — Insured jobless workers in 25 states were paid about $40,000,000 in unemployment benefits during June and had received approximately $180,000,000 during the six months ended June 30.

The Social Security Board, making public the figures, estimated 2,500,000 workers were aided during the first half of 1938 for varying periods of total or partial unemployment.

The state list showed these benefit claims for June, payments for that month, and total payments through the first six 1938 months:

Alabama, 16,828 claims; $974,198 paid in June and $3,969,831 paid in the six month period; Connecticut 31,948; $1,288,906 and $7,533,462; Louisiana 12,620, $430,064 and $1,500,014; Maine 13,618, $591,386 and $2,588,031; Maryland 32,441, $1,149,297 and $5,754,882; Massachusetts 56,803, $2,876,786 and $12,847,629. Mississippi $7,965, $210,407 and $347,607; New Hampshire 12,439, $329,702 and $1,657,521.

New York 229,266, $10,270,017 and $46,837,260; North Carolina 26,369, $1,146,597 and $4,819,998; Rhode Island 11,606, $922,520 and $6,540,152; Tennessee 14,599, $825,780 and $3,372,181; Vermont 2,062, $63,249 and $545,477 and Virginia 13,749, $682,965 and $2,609,030.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—Insofar as buying program is concerned, we would suggest taking advantage of the more favorable opportunities which now prevail to purchase at least one third of the stocks which you contemplate buying in anticipation of a resumption of the uptrend in the form of a Fall-Winter advance. We recommend doing so, believing that the latter, once definitely under way, will extend to around the middle of October and carry prices substantially into new high ground. We remain partial to the Automobile, Motor Accessory, Rubber and Merchandising groups.

Paine, Webber & Co., New York—The market is now on the defensive, and a small further decline would probably be extended into an intermediate setback. Awaiting the impending test of underlying demand, new trading purchases had best be delayed.

E. A. Pierce & Co., New York—We would regard current weakness in the nature of an intermediate reaction rather than the beginning of an important decline.

Financial Briefs

Insurance companies, banks, endowed educational institutions, and foundations, on Dec. 31, 1936, held $6,617,000,000 or nearly 56 per cent of the total railroad funded debt, according to the Association of American Railroads.

Dodge, Chrysler, De Soto and Studebaker will carry windshield wipers manufactured by Electric Auto-Lite Co. as standard equipment on their 1939 models, according to trade reports. The new windshield wipers will be of the electric type. Up to the present year Trico Products Corp. vacuum-operated wipers have been standard equipment for the entire industry.

Of the 45 countries supplying honey to the British market in 1937, Canada again held first place, providing 1,998,400 pounds, says a Canadian Resources bulletin.

Standard Gas Output Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Electric output of the public utility operating companies in the Standard Gas & Electric Co. system for the week ended Aug. 6, 1938, totaled 103,-069,739 kwh., a decrease of 6.8 per cent compared with the corresponding week last year.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
52	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	4	50¼	50	50	Aug12
119¾	119⅝	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Jul 22
52	28	Acme Stl (1)	3	40	39¾	39¾	Aug12
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
22	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	3	20½	20½	20½	
29½	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	1	27	27	27	— ¾
65¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	5	58½	58¼	58¼	— ⅝
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	4	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
13⅝	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	4	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
1⅝	⅝	Alleghany Corp	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	5½	Alleghany pf xw	2	11	11	11	Aug10
17½	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	5	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅞
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	—1
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	2	13	13	13	Aug 6
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	4	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅜
10¼	4½	Allen Industries	1	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
184	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	173	173	173	+1
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Aug10
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	6	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	Aug12
12	4½	Allied Strs	21	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
68½	38	Allied St pf (5)	2	62	61	61	Aug12
54½	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	12	48¼	47½	48	
19¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	17¼	17	17¼	Aug12
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2½	2½	2½	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	20	20	20	Jul 21
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	2	72	71¾	72	+ 2¾
84¾	49	Am Ag Ch Del (2¼e)	3	76½	76¼	76¼	—1
23⅞	10	Am Bank Note (.60e)	5	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (½e)	3	38	38	38	Aug12
104¼	70¾	Am Can (4)	1	96	96	96	
167½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	3	167½	167¼	167½	Aug 9
32¼	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	5	25	24½	24½	— ¾
53	27	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	2	45	45	45	Aug11
22¾	9½	Am Ch&Cable (.40e)	6	19⅜	18¾	18¾	
104¼	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	Jul 19
116	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	116½	116½	116½	Aug12
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
14¾	9	Am Coml Alco	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	7	10½	10⅜	10½	Aug11
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
6¾	4	Am European	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Aug 4
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	7	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	4	19	18½	19	Aug12
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	8½	8½	8½	— ⅞
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	11	11	11	Aug11
5⅛	2	Am Hide & Leather	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	24	24	24	
42½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	Aug12
2¼	1½	Am Ice	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Aug12
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	5	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	Aug12
8¾	4½	Am International	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
24¾	12⅝	Am Locomotive	1	19½	19½	19½	— ½
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	1	67½	67½	67½	Aug 6
17⅝	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Aug12
5¼	3⅜	Am M & Met	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
38¾	23	Am Metal (½e)	4	34	33½	33½	— ¼
112½	89½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	112½	112½	112½	Jul 30
7⅛	3⅛	Am Pow & Lt	18	5	5	5	
41⅜	19	Am P & L$6pf(2¼k)	6	34	34	34	—1
37⅜	16⅛	Am P & L$5pf(1⅞k)	6	29⅜	29½	29⅜	— ⅞
17	9	Am Rad & St S	31	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	8	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf(4½)	4	78½	77½	77½	Aug12
20⅞	15⅜	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	1	18	18	18	Aug12
15¾	7⅛	Am Seating	3	13	13	13	
56¾	38⅛	Am Smelt & R (1¾e)	18	46½	45½	46	
136	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	5	134	131¾	131¾	Aug12
55¾	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	55½	55½	55½	Aug11
34¾	15⅞	Am Stl Fdrs	6	26¼	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
11¼	6⅛	Am Stores	1	8	8	8	
14	12	Am Stove	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¾
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
117½	101⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	107¼	103⅞	103⅞	Aug12
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19	19	19	Aug12
149¼	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	3	140¾	140¼	140⅜	— ½
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	2	83½	83½	83½	Aug12
91	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	2	86½	86	86½	— ⅜
143½	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	143½	143½	143½	Aug12
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	7	7	7	
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	17	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	85	85	85	Aug10
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	Aug12
43	23⅜	Am Wool pf	2	38	37¾	37¾	— ½
9½	4¾	Am Zinc L & S	10	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	41	41	41	Aug 6
38	21	Anaconda	59	33⅜	32⅞	33⅛	— ⅜
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	45½	45½	45½	Aug11
21⅞	10⅜	Ancnor Hoc Gl(.30e)	4	18¾	18½	18¾	Aug12
19	10	Andes Copper	1	16	16	16	— ¼
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3	3	3	Aug12
31½	20	Arch-Dan. M (1e)	1	29	29	29	—1
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	Aug 6
7	3⅞	Arm Ill	9	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	52½	52½	52½	Aug10
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug12
47½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	1	42	42	42	— ½
11	5½	Arnold Const (½e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
7¾	2½	Artloom Corp	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	4	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
75	52	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	2	75	75	75	Aug 9
72½	56	Assd D Gds2pf(5¾k)	3	72½	70	71	Jul 29
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	6	35	35	35	Aug12
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	14	34	33½	34	— ¼
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	1	51	51	51	—1½
27⅞	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	2	21	20½	20½	— ⅞
8¼	3¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	Aug 2
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Aug 8
27⅞	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	1	23	23	23	— ¼
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	Aug11
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	5	8¼	8	8⅛	
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	46½	46½	46½	Aug12
58	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	1	53	53	53	Aug12
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	4	6⅞	6¼	6¼	Aug12
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	4	3⅞	3½	3½	— ½
3⅝	2	Aust Nichols	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Aug12
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	6	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ¼

B

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
11¾	5	Bald Loco ct	8	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	12	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	6	9¼	9	9⅛	— ⅜
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	2	34¼	34	34	Aug12
23⅞	12½	Barber Asphalt	4	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
13⅛	5	Barker Bros	2	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
21⅞	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	12	17¾	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
17¼	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	10	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ¼
18½	11⅞	Beatrice Cream (1a)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Aug12
96½	90½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun13
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	114	114	114	Aug11
9	5⅞	Belding Hem (½e)	1	7½	7½	7½	Aug12
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	2	75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun28
23¼	8⅞	Bendix Aviation	31	21⅞	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
19	15⅛	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	5	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
50¼	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	3	45⅜	43½	43½	Aug12
65⅞	39⅞	Beth Steel	57	55⅞	54⅞	54⅞	— ⅜
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	7	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+ ⅛
99⅛	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	97½	97½	97½	—1½
29	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	1	23	23	23	Aug12
20¼	9¾	Black & Decker	4	17¾	17½	17½	— ¾
19¼	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	9	15⅛	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
35½	20½	Boeing Airplane	23	26⅛	25½	25⅞	+ ⅜
30⅜	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	1	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
14¼	9	Bond Strs	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Aug11
19⅜	15	Borden Co	2	17⅛	17	17	
33¼	16½	Borg-Warner	14	30¼	29¾	30¼	
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	2	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ¼
25¾	14	Bower Roll Bear	2	24	24	24	Aug12
12⅝	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	6	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
35½	12¾	Briggs Mfg (¼e)	28	31½	30¾	31¼	
38½	20	Briggs & Strat(1½e)	1	38½	38½	38½	Aug10
40⅝	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	—1¼
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	2	2	2	Aug12
10⅜	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	6	8½	8⅜	8⅜	Aug11
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	12	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	3	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ⅜
21½	10½	Bklyn Un Gas	4	16¾	16¾	16¾	
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	2	33½	33½	33½	Aug12
10½	5½	Brunswick-Balke	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Aug12
12⅞	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	3	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
5½	3	Budd Wheel	8	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
23¾	13¼	Bullard Co	4	19½	19½	19½	— ½
39	15½	Bulova Watch (2½e)	5	32¾	32	32¾	
16⅝	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	2	14	14	14	+ ⅛
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	11	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅜
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	Aug12
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8	8	8	Aug12
10	5⅛	Butler Bros	6	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
24	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	22	22	22	Aug12
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	7	3½	3½	3½	
13⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	2	19⅛	18½	18½	Aug12

C

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1a)	7	20¼	20	20¼	Aug12
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	2	51	51	51	Aug10
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	7	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	21	7⅜	7½	7⅜	— ⅛
18¾	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale	13	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
8⅛	5	Canadian Pacific	1	6½	6½	6½	
42	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	3	40	40	40	
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	8	8	8	Aug12
18¼	12⅝	Carpenter Stl (.20e)	1	17	17	17	Aug11
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.10e)	1	3½	3½	3½	
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co	1	87¼	87¼	87¼	+ ⅝
85	29⅝	Caterpil Tract(1½e)	7	50	49¼	49¼	—1⅝
106	100⅛	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jul 7
25¼	9	Celanese Corp	21	22¾	22¼	22¾	— ⅛
94	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	3	89¼	89	89¼	Aug10
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	7	21	21	21	
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	4	20	19¾	19¾	—1
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	10	4¼	4⅛	4¼	— ¼
14	7	Cent RR NJ	2	10½	10½	10½	Aug12
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	6	6	6	Aug12
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
49½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	16	43	42¼	43	— ¼
10½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	9	8⅝	8⅜	8½	
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	3	24½	24	24	—1
12¾	6	Checker Cab	3	11	11	11	— ¾
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (1⅝e)	11	29⅝	29¼	29½	— ¾
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	75½	75½	75½	Jul 11
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (1.85e)	1	39	39	39	Aug12
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	Aug 9
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	3	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
1¼	½	Chi Great West	2	¾	¾	¾	Aug11
5⅞	2⅝	Chi Great West pf	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
15⅞	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Aug12
1	½	Chi M St P & P	1	¾	¾	¾	Aug12
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Aug12
16⅞	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	11	14⅛	13½	14¼	+ ⅛
37	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	35	35	35	Aug12
44	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	43	43	43	Aug 6
1¼	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	¾	¾	¾	Aug11
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	3	1½	1½	1½	Aug12
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Aug12
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Aug12
19¼	12	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	3¼	Childs Co	5	9⅝	9½	9⅛	— ⅜
75½	35⅝	Chrysler Corp (¾e)	83	68⅞	66⅞	68⅛	+ ⅛
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel(.30e)	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	
5⅛	2	City Stores	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Aug11
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	2	22	21½	22	—3
28¾	15¼	Clev Graph Br (½e)	2	25	24¼	24¼	—1¾
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	4	39	38½	39	+ ½
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.40e)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (1¾e)	1	131⅞	131⅞	131⅞	
60	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	+ ¼
13¾	7⅛	Colgate-Palm-P	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
96	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	95	95	95	Aug12
37⅞	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	17	33¼	32	33¼	Aug12
20	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	15	15	15	Aug12
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
22⅝	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
9⅝	5⅛	Col Gas & El	30	6½	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
79	57	Col G & E pf A (6)	1	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	Aug12
16⅞	9	Col Pict vtc (2½%f)	9	13	12½	12½	Aug12
35⅝	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	32½	32½	32½	Aug11
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	3	89½	89½	89½	Aug12
50	23	Coml Credit (4)	3	46⅞	46⅝	46⅝	
105¼	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	3	105¼	105	105¼	Aug11
56	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	7	51½	50¾	50¾	— ¾
107	90	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)	1	107	107	107	Aug12
12⅛	5⅞	Coml Solvents	17	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
2	1	Com'with & South	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
45	25	Com & So pf (2¼k)	3	37	36	36	—1
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¼)	1	26	26	26	— ¼
9⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	7¾	7¼	7¼	Aug12
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	3	8½	8⅛	8⅛	Aug 9
19⅞	11	Consol Aircraft	5	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
10⅛	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	8	8	8	Aug12
30½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	14	25¾	25½	25¾	— ¼
100	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	5	99½	99	99	Aug12
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	7	1¼	1¼	1¼	Aug12
8⅞	4½	Consol Film pf (½k)	1	8	8	8	
6⅝	2⅞	Cons Laundries	4	5½	5¼	5¼	Aug11
10⅞	7	Consol Oil (.80)	21	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
103½	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Jul 5
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
½	¼	Consol Textile	28	¼	¼	¼	
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	2	4½	4½	4½	Aug11
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	19	19	19	Aug 6
89½	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	Aug12
17½	9¾	Container Corp	12	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅜
26⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	5	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (2)	3	98½	98	98	Aug11
49	36½	Cont Can (1½e)	9	44½	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅜
112½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	111¾	111¾	111¾	Aug11
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fib	5	9½	9⅜	9⅜	Aug11
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	33	33	33	— ¾
1¾	⅞	Cont Motors	4	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	5	32½	32	32	— ⅜
19½	10	Cont Steel	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	—1
69⅝	53	Corn Products (3)	2	68	68	68	— ⅜
167⅝	162	Corn Products pf (7)	1	167	167	167	Aug 1
5¼	2¾	Coty Inc	20	4½	4	4¼	Aug12
36½	19	Crane Co	8	32⅞	32½	32⅝	+ ¼
113	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	2	112¼	112¼	112¼	Aug11
25¾	21⅝	Cream of Wh (1½e)	1	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
10⅞	5¼	Crosley Radio	8	9	8½	8½	Aug12
39⅞	22¼	Crown Cork & S	9	31¼	30½	31	Aug12
37	19	Crown C pf ww (2¼)	1	36	36	36	Aug11
34¼	25½	Crown C pf xw (2¼)	2	33½	33½	33½	Aug 5
14⅞	7½	Crown Zeller (¾e)	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
44⅜	19¼	Crucible Steel	11	33¼	32½	32¾	+ ¼
94½	70	Crucible Stl pf	1	85	85	85	Aug11
1¼	⅜	Cuba Co	2	½	½	½	
6¼	3	Cuban-Am Sugar	4	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	12	Cudahy Pack	2	16	16	16	Aug12
8¼	4⅜	Curtis Publishing	4	7½	7¼	7⅜	
56	35	Curtis Pub pf (2½k)	5	52½	51	52	+4
6	3¼	Curtiss-Wright	25	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
24¾	12⅝	Curtiss-Wright A	17	22⅝	22⅛	22⅜	— ⅛
28¾	13¼	Cutler-Hammer	13	24	22¾	23¼	— ⅜

D

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8¾	4½	Davega Stores	1	7	7	7	Aug11
15½	13¼	Davega St pf (1¼)	1	15	15	15	Aug12
11¼	6¼	Davison Chem	2	9¾	9½	9½	Aug12
25¼	13⅜	Deere & Co	6	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
25	19¾	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
15½	9	Deisel-W-Gil (.40e)	1	13½	13½	13½	
23½	7½	Del & Hudson	30	20½	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅜
8½	4	Del Lack & West	6	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ¼
2½	1	Den & Rio G W pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Aug12
108	76	Detroit Edison (5e)	2	103¾	103¾	103¾	Aug 8
29¼	20¾	Diam Match (1¼a)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
40¼	31½	Diam M pf (1½a)	2	38	38	38	Aug12
10⅞	5	Diam T Motor	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
17½	11	Distil Cp-Seag (1e)	7	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
76½	65⅛	Dist C-S pf ww (5)	1	74½	74½	74½	Aug11
17	13	Dixie-Vortex	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Aug12
34	12	Doehler Die Cast	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¾
34¾	27½	Dome Mines (½e)	6	34	34	34	+ ¼
8¼	4½	Dominion Stores	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Aug11
54½	31	Douglas Aircraft	14	47¾	47⅛	47¼	— ⅜
140⅛	87⅞	Dow Chem (2¼e)	5	130½	128	128	Aug11
24¼	15	Dresser Mfg A (1½g)	3	23¼	23¼	23¼	Jul 25
14	6½	Dresser Mfg B	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ½
4⅜	1¾	Dunhill Int	2	3⅝	3½	3½	Aug12
11	8½	Duplan Silk (1)	1	11	11	11	Aug10
133¾	90½	du Pont de N (1e)	7	124	122½	122¾	— ¾
137	130¾	du Pont deb (6)	4	134	134	134	Aug12
117½	109½	du Pont pf (4½)	4	117½	117½	117½	Aug 4

E

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅛	3¼	Eastern Roll Mill	3	5¾	5½	5½	Aug12
181	121½	Eastman Kodak (6)	6	174	171	171	Aug12
21⅞	10½	Eaton Mfg	3	19¾	19¼	19¾	— ⅛
5⅜	2	Eitingon Schild	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
4	2¼	El & Mus Ind (.19g)	3	3	3	3	Aug10
28¼	13¼	El Auto Lite (¼e)	13	25¾	24½	25	— ⅜
10⅜	6	Elec Boat (.60g)	2	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
13¾	6⅛	El Power & Lt	11	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
41¾	18	El Pow & Lt $6 pf	7	37½	37½	37½	Aug 8
45½	22½	El Pow & Lt pf	4	36⅝	36	36	Aug12
31⅝	21¼	El Storage Bat (2)	3	30	29¾	30	Aug12
2	½	Elk Horn Coal	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Aug12
2⅞	1⅝	Elk Horn Coal pf	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	Mar11
26	17	El Paso Nat Gas (2)	4	24	23¾	23¾	Aug12
44¾	33	Endicott-John (3)	2	44¾	44¾	44¾	Aug11
7	2½	Eng Pub Service	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
57½	38½	Eng P S $5 pf (5)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	Aug12
63½	40	Eng P S pf ww (5½)	1	63½	63½	63½	Aug12
66⅝	46	Eng P S $6 pf (6)	1	66	66	66	Aug12
2⅞	1½	Equit Office Bldg	3	2	2	2	
6¼	1¾	Erie R R	3	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
9⅞	2⅝	Erie 1 pf	4	5	4⅝	5	Aug12
7	2	Erie 2 pf	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
5¼	2½	Eureka V Cleaner	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	5¼	Evans Products	2	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
16⅝	8	Ex-Cell-O (.30e)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
2⅛	1⅛	Exchange Buffet	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Aug12

F

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
39	19½	Fairbanks Morse	1	34	34	34	+ ¼
34¼	22½	Fajardo Sug (3e)	1	30	30	30	
15⅛	6⅞	Fed Lt & Traction	1	12½	12½	12½	Aug12
92	52½	Fed Mng & Smelt	1	90	90	90	Aug 9
99½	96½	Fed M & S pf (7)	1	99½	99½	99½	M'y 17
5⅞	2⅛	Fed Motor Truck	7	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ¼
4⅝	1⅞	Fed Screw Works	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Fed Wat Svc A	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Aug10
26	12¼	Federat D Strs (¾e)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	Aug11
90	67⅞	Fed D Strs pf (4¼)	1	85	85	85	Aug12
35¾	22½	Fid P Fire Ins(1.60a)	2	33½	33¼	33¼	Aug12
25⅛	16¼	Firestone T & R (1e)	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ¼
96¼	76	Firestone pf (6)	6	94¼	94	94	Aug10
34¾	24½	First Nat Strs (1⅝e)	5	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
24⅞	10⅞	Flintkote	46	20¼	19⅝	20⅛	— ⅝
29¾	19¾	Florence Stove (1e)	4	25½	25¼	25¼	Aug12
21	15	Florsheim Sh A(¾e)	1	20	20	20	Aug11
3	1¼	Follansbee Bros	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Aug12
33½	18	Food Machin'y (½e)	1	28	28	28	Aug12
22	11	Foster Wheeler	17	19	18	19	Aug12
5⅝	2½	Francisco Sugar	1	4	4	4	Aug12
31⅞	19⅞	Freeport Sulph (2)	12	29	29	29	— ¾

G—H

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅝	1¼	Gabriel Co A	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅞	2½	Gair (Robert)	11	4½	3⅞	4½	
18	10	Gair (Robert) pf	3	14½	14½	14½	Aug12
7⅞	4⅛	Gar Wood Ind	5	6¼	6¼	6⅛	— ½
15⅝	13½	Gaylord Cont (1)	4	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
50	48	Gaylord C pf (2¾)	1	50	50	50	Aug 4
8½	4¼	Gen Am Invest	5	7½	7⅛	7½	— ⅛
100	82	Gen Am Inv pf (6)	5	98⅝	98¼	98⅝	Aug 5
51½	29	Gen Am Tr (1¼e)	5	48	48	48	+ ½
11⅝	6½	Gen Baking (.40)	17	9½	9½	9½	
5⅝	2½	Gen Bronze	1	4⅜	4½	4⅜	
13¼	5¾	Gen Cable	11	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	— ¼
28⅝	11	Gen Cable A	6	22	22	22	— ¾
72	35	Gen Cable pf	2	63	63	63	Aug12
28	20⅞	Gen Cigar (1e)	1	25	25	25	+1
45½	27¼	Gen Elec (½e)	48	40⅛	39¼	39⅝	— ¼
36¼	22⅞	Gen Foods (2)	5	35	34¾	35	+ ⅝
111¼	108¾	Gen Foods pf (4½)	2	111¼	111	111	Aug12
1⅜	⅝	Gen Gas & El A	6	1	⅞	⅞	Aug12
68⅝	50¾	Gen Mills (3)	1	67½	67½	67½	Aug12
48	25½	Gen Motors (¾e)	164	44½	43¾	44⅝	+ ⅛
121½	111⅞	Gen Motors pf (5)	2	121½	121⅜	121½	
9⅞	4	Gen Out Advert	10	7½	7½	7½	
45	21½	Gen Out Ad A (1k)	1	36	36	36	Aug12
12⅛	6¾	Gen Print Ink (.20e)	9	9	9	9	— ¾
2⅝	1¼	Gen Pub Service	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	Aug10
26½	13⅝	Gen Ry Signal	8	19½	18½	18½	—1
2⅛	1	Gen Real & Util	7	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
24¾	13⅝	Gen Real & Util pf	4	22	21¾	21¾	
37⅝	15½	Gen Refractories	28	32	29½	32	Aug12
16⅝	8½	Gen Thea Eq (½e)	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ¾
20	14	Gen Time Inst	8	17⅝	17	17¼	— ¾
19	9½	Gen Tire & Rub	8	17⅝	16⅞	17	— ½
11⅝	6½	Gillette Saf R (.40e)	6	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
61	51	Gillette Saf R pf (5)	2	58	57	58	Aug 5
15¾	5	Gimbel Bros	4	12½	12¼	12¼	— ½
67	37½	Gimbel Bros $6 pf(6)	1	57	54½	54½	Aug12
27¼	13	Glidden Co	4	22	22	22	— ½
51½	37	Glidden cv pf (2¼)	1	46	46	46	Aug 5
3⅝	1⅜	Gobel (Adolf)	2	2½	2½	2½	
3⅞	2½	Goebel Brew	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅜
25⅝	10	Goodrich (BF)	43	23⅛	22¼	22⅞	+ ¼
61½	32	Goodrich (BF) pf	10	55⅛	54⅜	55	— ¼
30	15⅛	Goodyear T & R	37	26¼	25⅝	26	— ¼
99⅝	69⅝	Goodyr T & R pf (5)	5	96	94	96	Aug12
5⅝	2⅜	Goth Silk Hosiery	4	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ½
2	⅝	Graham-Paige Mot	5	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
7½	2½	Granby Con Min	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Grand Union	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
13⅝	8	Grand Un pf (1k)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Aug12
18¼	10⅛	Granite City Steel	5	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	Aug12
30	19	Grant (W T) (1.40)	2	29	29	29	+ ¼
23⅝	20	Grant (W T) pf (1)	2	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅝
16⅛	9¼	Gt Nor Ir O ct (¾e)	12	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	12⅝	Gt Northern Ry pf	16	20⅛	19⅞	20¼	
32	23⅝	Gt West Sug (2.40a)	3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅜
25⅝	13⅝	Green (H L) (1.60a)	2	22	21½	21⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	7⅞	GreyhoundCorp(.80)	29	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
11⅞	7⅛	Greyhound pf (.55)	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
1⅝	⅞	Guantan Sugar	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
6½	3	Gulf Mob & North	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Aug12
32	8	Gulf Mob & Nor pf	2	20½	20½	20½	Aug 5
28	24	Hack Water (¾e)	1	27	27	27	Aug 9
10½	5	Hall (W F) Printing	3	8½	8	8½	Aug12
21¼	12	Hamil Watch (⅜e)	2	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	Aug 9
34¾	15	Harb-Walker	7	20	20	20	+ ⅝
7¾	4½	Hat Corp Am A	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
3⅛	1¼	Hayes Body	2	2⅜	2¼	2¼	Aug12
98	76¾	Hazel-Atlas Gl (5)	1	96	96	96	Aug11
8⅜	5½	Hecker Prod (.60)	1	7½	7½	7½	
95	80½	Helme (G W) (5a)	1	95	95	95	Jul 23
19½	10	Hercules Motor	4	16	15¾	15¾	— ¾
65¼	42¾	Hercules Powd(.80e)	3	60	59	59	Aug12
58¼	40	Hershey Choc (3)	1	57	57	57	Aug12
99	80	Hershey cv pf (4a)	1	99	99	99	Aug11
20	16½	Hinde&Dau Pa (¾e)	1	18	18	18	Aug10
46½	17	Holland Furn (1½e)	9	43½	42⅝	43⅝	+ ⅝
13¾	5⅞	Hollander (A)	9	12¾	11⅞	11⅞	Aug12
25¼	11⅝	Holly Sugar (2e)	2	17	16⅝	16⅝	Aug11
65¾	48½	Homestake M (4½)	2	65½	65	65½	+ ½
30⅞	17½	Houd-Hersh A (2½)	3	28¼	28	28⅛	Aug12
15⅝	6	Houd-Hershey B	6	13⅛	13½	13⅝	— ¼
65	46½	Household Fin (4)	1	66	66	66	Aug12
100	83½	Household F pf (5)	2	98	99	99	Aug11
9¾	5	Houston Oil	11	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
53⅝	32½	Howe Sound (3)	4	45¼	44⅞	44⅞	Aug12
3⅜	1⅛	Hudson & Man	3	2	2	2	Aug12
9⅝	3	Hudson & Man pf	1	8	8	8	Aug11
31¼	20⅝	Hudson B M&S(¾e)	3	29⅛	29	29⅛	— ⅛
10	5	Hudson Motor	6	8½	8⅛	8⅜	— ⅛
1⅞	½	Hupp Motor	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛

I

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14	6⅛	Illinois Central	12	10⅞	10⅜	10¾	
24½	12	Ill Central pf	1	20½	20½	20½	Aug11
10¼	4	Indian Refining	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Aug12
30½	14⅝	Indust Rayon	10	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	
97½	80	Inger Rand (4e)	2	92½	91	91	—3
82	56¼	Inland Steel (2e)	4	73½	72¼	72¼	—1½
16⅞	7⅛	Inspirat Copper	20	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ¼
5⅛	3⅝	Insuransh ct (.10e)	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Aug10
6¾	2⅞	Interb Rap Trans	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
26½	15	Interchem Corp	1	21½	21½	21½	
5⅜	2	Intercon Rubber	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅞	Interlake Iron	12	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	
3⅞	2	Int Agricultural	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
29	15	Int Agr pr pf (2k)	1	24	24	24	—1½
166	130	Int Bus Machine(6a)	5	160¾	159	159	Aug12
70	48	Int Harvester (1¾e)	11	56⅜	55⅛	55⅛	—1¼
156	141	Int Harvester pf (7)	1	155¾	155¾	155¾	Aug12
7¾	3⅛	Int Hydro-Elec A	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
4⅞	2	Int Mer Marine	3	3½	3½	3½	
11⅞	6¾	Int Mining (.35e)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
52¾	36⅞	Int Nick Can (1½e)	19	48⅛	47⅞	48⅛	+ ⅛
140	132	Int Nick Can pf (7)	5	136¼	136¼	136¼	Aug 9
11⅝	4¼	Int Paper & Pow	15	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
47⅝	18⅝	Int Paper & Pow pf	24	39	38¼	38⅞	— ⅜
24¾	19½	Int Salt (1½)	1	24½	24½	24½	Aug11
35¾	28	Int Shoe (1⅜e)	1	34½	34½	34½	Aug12
23½	12	Int Silver	1	21	21	21	Aug12
10¾	5½	Int Tel & Tel	20	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	
10⅞	6	Int T & T for ct	11	8⅝	8½	8½	
15¾	6⅝	Interst Dept Strs	2	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
12¾	8	Intertype (.20e)	6	12	12	12	Aug 9
24	16	Island Crk Coal (1e)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Aug10

J—K

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
72	44¼	Jewel Tea (4)	1	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	Aug12
99¼	58	Johns-Manville	6	90⅝	90	90⅝	— ⅝
24½	12½	Kalam St & F (½e)	1	20	20	20	Aug12
13⅛	5⅛	Kan City South	10	10½	9¾	10⅛	Aug12
24½	12	Kan City South pf	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Aug12
21	12½	Kaufmn Dept (.90e)	2	19⅛	19	19	Aug12
15	10½	Kayser (J)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Aug12
11¾	4¾	Kelsey-Hayes Wh A	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Aug12
8⅝	3	Kelsey-Hayes Wh B	6	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
44	26⅝	Kennecott Cop(¾e)	21	40	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅜
11⅛	6½	Keyst S & W (.55e)	8	10½	10⅛	10⅛	Aug12
30	19	Kimberly-Clark (1)	1	27	27	27	—1
3⅜	1¼	Kinney (G R) Co	2	3	3	3	Aug11
19⅝	15½	Kresge (SS) (.90e)	9	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
5	2½	Kresge Dept Stores	2	7¼	7	7	Aug12
31⅝	22	Kress (S H) (1.60)	3	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	Aug12
17⅞	12⅝	Kroger Groc (1.60)	4	16¾	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛

L

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14¾	8½	Lambert Co (1½e)	1	13⅜	13	13	— ¾
7½	3⅛	Lane Bryant	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Aug12
19⅝	10¼	Lee Rub & Tire (½e)	8	17	17	17	
25	13½	Lehigh Port C (¾e)	6	22½	22½	22½	Aug12
1⅛	½	Lehigh Val Coal	2	⅞	¾	⅞	Aug12
5¼	1⅞	Lehigh Val Coal pf	3	3½	3½	3½	Aug11
7¼	3	Leh Val RR	12	5	5	5	
29	19⅜	Lehman Corp (.70e)	5	26⅞	26½	26½	+ ⅛
11	6⅞	Lehn & Fink (½e)	7	9⅝	9½	9⅝	Aug12
33	19¾	Lerner Stores (2)	9	30	29¾	29¾	Aug12
50⅝	23¼	Lib-O-F Glass (¾e)	3	44½	44⅛	44¼	+ ¼
9	6	Libby. McN & L	5	7¼	7⅛	7¼	Aug12
33¼	25	Life Savers (1.60a)	3	33¼	33¼	33½	Aug11
100½	81	Liggett & Myers (4a)	3	100	99¾	99¾	Aug12
103⅝	81½	Liggett & My B (4a)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	Aug12
169	157	Liggett & My pf (7)	2	169	169	169	Jul 29
18	14⅝	Lily Tulip Cup (1½)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jul 27
37⅛	20¼	Lima Locomotive	16	31½	30	30	Aug12
48	29	Link Belt (1e)	4	45	44¼	44¼	Aug11
21½	12½	Liquid Carb (.80e)	8	18¼	18¼	18¼	
56¼	33	Loew's Inc (2e)	30	46¼	45⅜	46⅛	+ ⅛
107½	102	Loew's Inc pf (6½)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	Aug 6
2⅝	¾	Loft Inc	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
56	26	Lone Star Cem (3)	1	51	51	51	— ⅜
5⅜	2½	Long-Bell Lumb A	9	4½	4¼	4¼	Aug12
22¼	14¾	Loose-Wil Bis (.80e)	2	20¼	20	20	Aug11
21¼	13¾	Lorillard (P) (1.20)	8	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
56⅛	29⅞	Louisv & Nash	2	43	43	43	Aug12
18⅝	12½	Louisv G & E A (1½)	5	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
21¼	12½	Ludlum Steel	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛

M

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
31⅝	22	MacAnd&Forbes(2a)	1	31	31	31	Aug 4
29	16	Mack Trucks	1	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
48	24⅞	Macy (R H) Co (2)	5	43½	43	43½	
15¼	10	Mad Sq Gar (1.40e)	1	14	14	14	Aug11
33⅝	18¼	Magma Cop (.70e)	5	30	30	30	— ½
2¼	¾	Manati Sugar	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Aug12
9	4⅜	Mandel Bros (¾e)	1	8	8	8	Aug 5
9	3⅞	Manh Ry mod gtd	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	
16	9	Manh Shirt (.80)	2	14	14	14	Aug11
2⅝	1¼	Maracaibo Oil Expl	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	5	Marine Mid (.30e)	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	5½	Marshall Field	5	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
27¼	14⅛	Martin (G L) Co	8	22⅛	22	22⅛	— ⅛
4⅜	2⅛	Martin-Parry	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Aug11
55⅛	25	Masonite Cp (1a)	3	51	50½	51	
30½	19¾	Mathieson Alk (1½)	3	26⅛	26	26	— ¾
51	28⅛	May Dept Stores (3)	2	48¾	48½	48½	—1
7⅞	3½	Maytag Co	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
28¼	18⅝	Maytag Co pf	3	26	26	26	Aug10
15⅝	8¾	McCall Corp (1)	7	13½	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
12⅝	6	McCrory Stores	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅜
83	61	McCrory Strs pf (6)	1	83	83	83	Aug11
18	10	McGraw Elec (1)	4	17⅛	16⅞	17	Aug12
12⅝	7	McGraw-Hill	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
47⅛	35½	McIntyre Porc (2)	6	47⅛	47	47	+ ⅛
26⅛	13⅛	McKeesport Tin	8	19¾	19½	19¾	— ½
8¼	5⅝	McKess & Robbins	15	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	Aug12
35½	27	McKess & Rob pf(3)	1	34½	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅜
10½	5	McLellan Strs (.40e)	5	9	8¾	8¾	Aug12
15⅝	6⅝	Mead Corp	6	13	12½	12¼	Aug12
68	50	Mead pf B ww (5½)	1	66	66	66	+ ⅝
57¼	32½	Melville Shoe (2⅝e)	2	50	49⅞	49⅞	Aug12
6½	3⅛	Mengel Co	1	5	5	5	
47⅝	26¾	MestaMachine(2½e)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	+1
12¼	5¾	Miami Copper	10	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅝
22⅛	12¼	Mid Cont Pet (¼e)	2	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	
28⅝	15¼	Midland Steel	2	23⅜	23½	23½	— ½
87	46½	Minn H Reg (1½e)	3	75⅝	74¾	75⅝	Aug12
8	4	Minn-Moline	3	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
72	35	Minn-Moline pf	1	67	67	67	Aug11
¾	⅛	Minn St P & SS M	1	¼	¼	¼	Aug 8
1¼	⅝	Minn St P & SS M pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Aug 9
17¾	10⅝	Mission Corp (1e)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Aug12
3⅝	1½	Mo-Kan-Texas	6	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
11½	4¾	Mo-Kan-Texas pf	3	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
2⅜	¾	Mo Pacific	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Aug 9
3⅝	1⅛	Mo Pacific pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Aug12
18⅝	10	Mohawk Carpet	18	15⅛	14	14⅝	Aug12
98½	67	Monsanto Chem (2)	5	93	90¾	91½	Aug12
50	25	Montgom W'd (1¼e)	54	45⅜	44⅜	45⅛	
38⅞	22¼	Morrell (J) & Co	1	37	37	37	Aug11
22¾	10½	Motor Products	10	19	18½	19	— ¼
14⅝	8	Motor Wheel	4	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
28⅝	11⅛	Mueller Brass	3	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
8¼	4	Mullins Mfg B	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
15½	9½	Munsingwear (¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Aug12
58	34⅜	Murphy (G C) (3)	1	56	56	56	— ½
10⅛	4	Murray Corp	18	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	— ⅛
53	37¼	Myers (F E) (1½e)	2	54	54	54	Jul 29

N

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12⅛	6¾	Nash-Kelvinator	35	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
14⅜	8⅛	Nat-Acme	9	12½	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅜
10¾	6	Nat Aviation	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
25¼	15½	Nat Biscuit (1.20e)	15	24⅛	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
159⅝	150	Nat Biscuit pf (7)	1	157	157	157	—1½
18	10¼	Nat Bond & I (.56e)	4	16⅝	14½	14½	Aug12
85	65	Nat B & I pf ww (5)	1	85	85	85	Jul 25
46½	37⅛	Nat Bond & S (¾e)	3	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	Aug 3
30⅝	12½	Nat Cash Reg (¾e)	10	26	25⅞	26	
16⅛	11⅛	Nat Dairy Pr (1.20)	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	3½	Nat Dept Stores	5	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
6⅝	3½	Nat Dept Stores pf	3	5¼	5	5	Aug12
26⅝	17¼	Nat Distillers (2)	3	24	24	24	
30⅞	11½	Nat Enam & Stpg	1	18	18	18	Aug12
13⅝	5	Nat Gypsum	24	12⅛	11⅞	12	— ¼
31	17⅛	Nat Lead (½)	6	24	23¾	23¾	
162	154	Nat Lead pf A (7)	4	162	161¾	161¾	Aug12
25	13¼	Nat Mal & Stl Cas	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—1½
8⅝	5	Nat Pow & Lt (.60)	4	6⅛	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
66⅛	44¾	Nat Steel (½e)	6	57½	57	57½	— ⅜
23	14⅛	Nat Supply	5	17⅝	17	17	— ½
75	70	Nat Supply 6% pf(6)	1	75	75	75	Aug 3
82	63	Nat Sup5½%pf(5½)	3	74½	74	74	Aug12
30	21	Nat Sup $2 pf (2)	1	27	27	27	Aug12
4½	2½	Nat Tea	3	3¼	3	3	Aug12
12⅛	7⅝	Natomas Co (.80)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
26	14⅝	Neisner Bros (1)	1	23	23	23	Aug11
80	58	Neisner B pf (4¾)	1	70	70	70	Jul 29
40	28	Newberry(JJ)(1.10e)	2	38⅝	38	38⅝	Aug 5
19⅛	9⅞	Newport Indust	3	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
40	30	NY Air Brake	1	32	32	32	
21⅛	10	NY Central RR	40	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	+ ¼
22⅛	7	NY Chi & St Louis	5	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ¾
38¼	12⅜	NY Chi & St L pf	10	27	26¼	27	
37⅝	18	NY C Omnibus	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	
⅝	¼	NY Investors	2	¼	¼	¼	Aug10
2¾	1¼	NY NH & H	2	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
7½	2⅜	NY NH & H pf	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1⅛	½	NY Ont & West	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Aug12
10⅜	4⅝	NY Shipbuilding	1	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
196	133	Norfolk & W (10a)	4	186½	186½	186½	Aug12
1⅛	⅝	Norfolk Southern	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Aug 8
11	5⅝	No Am Aviation	13	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	13¾	North Amer Co (.60e)	11	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
55½	45⅝	North Amer Co pf(3)	5	55⅛	54⅞	55⅛	Aug11
99	87⅛	No Am Edison pf (6)	1	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	Aug 6
14½	6⅜	Northern Pacific	19	12	11⅝	11⅝	
95	93½	Nor Sta Pow pf (5)	1	95	95	95	Aug 5
3¼	1⅜	Norwalk Tire & R	3	2⅜	2⅜	2½	— ⅛

O

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅝	9	Ohio Oil	7	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
32⅞	19⅛	Oliver Farm Equip	7	26	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
19½	7½	Omnibus Corp	13	16⅛	15¾	16	— ⅛
9⅝	4	Oppenheim Collins	5	7¾	7½	7⅜	Aug12
28⅞	13⅝	Otis Elevator (.45e)	4	23½	22¾	22⅝	— ⅜
12	6⅝	Otis Steel	3	9½	9½	9½	— ½
56	30⅛	Otis Steel 1 pf	1	47	47	47	Aug11
21⅝	10	Outb'd M&M(1.10e)	1	20½	20½	20½	— ½
74⅝	60	Owens-Ill Gl (1e)	8	68⅝	67½	67½	—1

P—Q

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
11¼	6	Pac Am Fish	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	Aug12
15⅛	9¼	Pac Fin Corp (.80e)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Aug12
29¾	22¾	Pac Gas & Elec (2)	2	27	27	27	
41⅝	32¼	Pac Lighting (3)	4	38⅛	38	38	— ½
19⅞	9¼	Pac Mills	1	15½	15½	15½	— ½
31	18½	Pac Tin spl (⅜e)	1	25½	25½	25½	Aug12
15⅝	10¼	Pac West Oil (¾g)	3	13⅛	13	13	Aug12
5⅝	3¼	Packard Motor	24	5	5	5	
9⅞	7	Pan-Am Petrol	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Aug11
2	1⅜	Panhandle P&R new	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
50	29	Paraffine (1e)	1	48½	48½	48½	Au 10
13¼	5¾	Param Pictures	20	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
100	66	Param Pict 1 pf (6)	1	85	85	85	Aug12
13⅛	6⅝	Param Pict 2pf(.60)	16	9½	9¼	9¼	Aug12
30	16	Park & Tilford (3g)	1	26	26	26	Aug12
3¼	1⅛	Park Utah C M	4	2½	2½	2½	
41	31½	Parke Davis (1.30e)	1	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	Aug12
20⅞	13	Parker Rust (.80)	10	16½	14⅞	16½	Aug12
2⅝	1¼	Parmelee Transport	2	2	2	2	
10¼	3½	Pathe Film	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
13½	3⅜	Patino Mines (½e)	6	10⅞	10½	10⅛	— ⅛
8	4	Peerless Corp	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
54½	41	Penick & Ford (2e)	1	53	52	52	Aug12
85½	55	Penney (J C)(1⅜e)	3	83	82¾	82¾	+ ½
2½	1⅝	Penn Coal & Coke	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2½	Penn-Dix Cement	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
30	10½	Penn-Dix Cem pf A	1	24	24	24	Aug12
15⅛	10	Penn Gl Sand ct	1	14½	14½	14½	Aug 6
24⅛	14⅛	Penn RR	22	20	19⅝	20	— ⅛
31	19¼	Peoples Drug (1a)	1	28	28	28	Aug11
36½	22½	Peoples GasL&C(1e)	3	32½	32¼	32½	Aug12
6¼	1⅜	Peoria & East	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Aug10
17¾	5½	Pere Marquette	1	14	14	14	Au 12
15	8½	Pet Milk (1)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Aug 4
13⅛	7¾	Petrol Corp (.40a)	10	11¾	11⅞	11¾	+ ¼
8¼	4¾	Pfeiffer Brew (¼e)	2	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
37⅞	17⅞	Phelps Dodge (.45e)	17	34¾	33¾	34	+ ¼
37½	30	Phila Co 6% pf (3)	1	35½	35½	35½	Aug12
67	60	Phila Co pf (6)	1	67	67	67	Jul 12
¾	¼	Phila Read C & I	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Aug12
133	75¼	Philip Morris (6e)	3	118½	118½	118½	— ½
136	114	Philip Mor pf (5)	2	126	125	125	Aug12
8¼	4½	Phillips Jones	1	7	7	7	Aug12
44⅜	27¼	Phillips Pet (2)	49	40	39½	39¾	+ ¼
3⅞	2	Phoenix Hosiery	1	3½	3½	3½	Aug12
9	4	Pierce Oil pf	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
25	20½	Pillsbury Fl (1.60)	1	23	23	23	Aug12
7½	3¼	Pittsburgh Coal	2	6	6	6	Aug 8
35	20	Pittsburgh Coal pf	4	25	25	25	Aug12
7½	3⅞	Pitt Coke & Iron	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Aug11
9¼	4⅞	Pitt Screw & Bolt	18	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	7½	Pitt Steel	4	13½	13½	13½	Aug12
1	¼	Pitt Terminal Coal	1	¾	¾	¾	Aug 9
¾	⅜	Pittston Co	1	½	½	½	Aug10
25⅝	15	Plymouth Oil (1.40)	18	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ½
11	8	Pond Creek Poc	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 28
12⅛	5⅛	Poor & Co B	8	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
3⅞	1½	Porto R-Am Tob A	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Aug11
1⅛	½	Porto R-Am Tob B	4	¾	¾	¾	Aug12
4⅝	1⅜	Postal Tel & C pf	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅝	4¾	Pressed Steel	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	4½	Pressed Stl 1 pf(¼e)	1	9	9	9	Aug10
31½	13⅝	Press Stl 2 pf(2½g)	1	24½	24½	24½	Aug12
57½	39½	Procter & Gam (2)	6	56¼	56	56⅛	
35½	25	Pub Svc NJ (1.65e)	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ½
123½	112	Pub S NJ 7% pf (7)	1	119½	119½	119½	Aug12
111	101⅞	Pub S NJ 6% pf (6)	4	109¾	109¾	109¾	Aug10
98⅞	86¼	Pub S NJ $5 pf (5)	1	97	97	97	Aug11
116	112	Pub S El & G pf(5)	1	115½	115½	115½	Aug 1
36⅞	21⅝	Pullman (1⅛e)	13	31	30	30	— ⅛
13⅛	8¼	Pure Oil	10	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
88½	74½	Pure Oil 5% pf (5)	52	86¼	86	86	— ⅜
98¼	81	Pure Oil 6% pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Aug12
14¾	7	Purity Bak (.45e)	19	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
16¼	9	Quaker Sta Oil	3	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜

R

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7¾	4⅜	Radio Corp of Am	40	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
58¾	37¼	Radio cv pf (3½)	4	56⅞	56	56	— ¾
80	60¼	Radio pf B (5)	3	80	80	80	Jul 12
5⅝	1⅞	Radio-Keith-Orph	40	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
24	14⅝	Raybest-Man (.60)	1	21	21	21	Aug12
24⅞	8⅛	Rayonier Inc	5	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
29⅞	18	Rayonier Inc pf (2)	5	20	20	20	
22	10⅝	Reading Co (1¼e)	3	16½	15¾	15¾	Aug12
30⅛	18	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	Aug 9
27⅛	13⅛	Reading 2 pf (2)	1	19	19	19	Aug 9
6⅛	2¾	Real Silk Hosiery	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
11	5	Reis (R) & Co 1 pf	2	7½	9½	9½	Jul 29
11⅝	5½	Reliable Stores	3	9⅝	9¼	9¼	Aug12
13⅜	9	Reliance Mfg (.40e)	1	13	13	13	Aug10
17⅝	9⅝	Reming Rand (.70a)	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	Aug10
74	49½	Rem R pf ww (4½)	1	70	70	70	Aug12
3	1⅛	Reo Motor Car	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
20⅞	11⅝	Repub Steel	63	17⅞	17	17⅛	— ⅝
75½	39½	Rep Steel cv pf	1	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	Aug12
73	38	Rep Steel pf A	2	54¼	54¼	54¼	—1¾
18⅝	7⅞	Revere Copper & Br	2	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅝
37	17⅞	Rev Cop & Br A	2	33	33	33	Aug 5
17⅛	10⅛	Reynolds Metals	2	14	13¾	13¾	Aug12
92¼	84⅝	Reynolds M pf (5½)	1	91¼	91¼	91¼	Jul 27
12¼	4⅞	Reynolds Spring	3	9½	9⅜	9½	
46½	33⅝	Reyn Tob B (2.40e)	9	42¼	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅜
8⅛	6	Rhine-West Elec	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jul 12
8⅜	5	Richfield Oil	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
13⅛	7½	Ritter Dental	1	11	11	11	Aug10
20⅝	14⅛	Roan Ant Cop (.30e)	1	18	18	18	Aug 8
28	13	Ruberoid	1	25	25	25	Aug12
2⅛	1⅛	Rutland R R pf	1	1⅜	1¼	1¼	Aug11

S

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
23⅝	12	Safeway Stores (½e)	9	19⅛	19	19	Aug12
46⅝	35⅞	St Joseph Ld (¾e)	1	39	39	39	— ⅜
1⅜	⅝	St L-San Fran	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Aug12
3⅞	1⅛	St L-San Fran pf	3	2⅛	2	2	— ¼
19⅝	8¾	Savage Arms	1	13½	13½	13½	Aug12
27½	14⅛	Schenley Distill	4	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
85	62	Schenley pf (5½)	2	75½	75½	75½	Aug11
1	⅜	Schulte Ret Stores	3	½	½	½	
7⅜	3	Schulte Ret Strs pf	1	6⅛	5⅜	5⅜	Aug12
⅞	½	Seaboard Air Line	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	Aug12
3	1⅛	Seab Air Line pf	7	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	Aug11
27⅛	15½	Seaboard Oil (1)	5	22⅝	22	22	Aug12
5½	3	Seagrave Corp	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Aug10
75½	47	Sears Roebuck (3a)	17	70⅞	69⅝	69⅞	— ½
18	9¼	Servel Inc (1)	3	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
20¾	10	Sharon Stl Corp	4	16¼	16	16	+ ¼
66	45⅝	Sharon Steel pf (5)	1	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	Aug10
6½	3	Sharp & Dohme	1	4½	4½	4½	Aug12
48	36	Sharp & D pf (3½)	1	36	36	36	
11⅝	6¾	Shattuck (FG)(.20e)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
18⅝	10	Shell Union (.35e)	9	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
105	93	Shell Un pf (5½)	1	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	Aug10
9⅛	4¾	Silver King Coal	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	12⅝	Simmons Co	13	27⅞	27	27⅞	+ ⅛
3¼	2½	Simms Petrol	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
22	14⅞	Simonds S&S (.40e)	1	18	18	18	Aug12
34⅜	18⅛	Skelly Oil (½e)	5	27¼	27	27¼	
93	84	Skelly Oil pf (6)	1	91⅞	91¼	91¼	Aug11
24	13	Smith (A O) Corp	3	20¾	20½	20¾	Aug12
19	10	Smith&Cor Ty(½e)	4	17¾	17	17	Aug11
13⅞	8⅜	Snider Pack (¾e)	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
16⅜	10¾	Socony-Vac (½)	10	14¾	14½	14⅝	
114	111	Solvay Am pf (5½)	1	114	114	114	Aug 9
3⅛	1½	South Am G & P	6	2¼	2⅛	2¼	Aug12
28	16½	So P Rico Sug (1¾e)	5	19¾	19½	19¾	Aug12
25	19¼	So Cal Edis (1½a)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
22⅛	9¼	Southern Pacific	35	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	
15	5½	Southern Ry	30	12¼	12	12	— ½
21¾	8½	Southern Ry pf	17	17¼	16⅝	17	
34¼	17½	Sou Ry M&O ct (4)	1	33½	33½	33½	Aug12
3⅞	2½	Spalding (A G)	1	3½	3½	3½	Aug10
4⅝	2	Sparks Withington	5	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
11	4	Spear & Co	1	9	9	9	Aug 9
24	19⅜	Spencer Kell (1.10e)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Aug11
25¾	13⅝	Sperry Corp (.60e)	15	22¾	22½	22½	
17¼	7¾	Spicer Mfg	5	14¼	14	14¼	Aug12
15¼	6¼	Spiegel Inc	19	12⅝	12⅛	12½	— ¼
31	12½	Square D Co (.30e)	1	27	27	27	
9¼	6⅛	Stand Brands (½e)	4	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
107½	94	Stand Br pf (4½)	2	103	103	103	Aug12
3½	1¼	Stand Com Tob	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
5½	2	Stand Gas & El	2	3½	3½	3½	
11⅝	4½	Std G & E $4 pf	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
23	10¼	Std G & E $6 pr pf	2	16½	16½	16½	Aug12
28	13	Std G & E $7 pr pf	3	21¼	20½	20½	— ½
1	⅜	Stand Invest Corp	1	½	½	½	Aug11
34⅞	25⅞	Stand Oil Cal (1a)	8	31¼	31	31⅛	— ⅛
35½	24⅜	Stand Oil Ind (1)	2	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
35½	32½	Stand Oil Kan	2	35	35	35	Aug10
58⅝	39⅜	Stand Oil NJ (1a)	25	53½	53⅛	53⅛	+ ⅛
27⅜	17½	Starrett (L S) (¾e)	3	25	24	24	Aug11
68	49	Sterling Prod (3.80)	2	67	67	67	
12⅛	6	Stewart-Warn	3	10	9⅝	10	+ ¼
11	5	Stokely Bros	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
12	5½	Stone & Webster	32	9¼	9	9	— ¼
8⅝	3½	Studebaker Corp	28	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	— ¼
59	45	Sun Oil (1a)	2	56	56	56	Aug11
14⅝	9⅞	Sunshine M (1.30e)	13	12	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
30⅛	17½	Superheater (½)	2	25⅛	25	25	— ¾
4½	1⅝	Superior Oil	15	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
17⅝	8¾	Superior Steel	1	15	15	15	— ½
32	17⅞	Sutherl Paper (1.60)	5	28	27½	28	Aug12
15⅛	6⅝	Sweets Co of Am	3	14½	14½	14½	Aug12
19⅛	15	Swift & Co (1.20)	3	18	18	18	— ⅛
29⅛	22½	Swift Intl (2)	5	26⅛	26⅛	26¼	— ⅛
10¼	4¾	Syming-G ww (¼e)	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ½
8⅛	3½	Syming-G xw (¼e)	2	6	6	6	

T

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7¾	5	Talcott (J) Inc(.45e)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Aug12
5⅜	4¼	Telautograph (.40e)	1	5	5	5	Aug11
8	3⅞	Tenn Corp	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
26	13	Texas & Pacific Ry	1	22	22	22	Aug12
49⅝	32⅞	Texas Corp (2)	14	45	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅜
5¼	2⅝	Texas Gulf Prod	8	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
37½	26	Texas Gulf Sul(1½e)	8	35	35	35	— ½
13⅛	7	Tex Pac C & O (.40)	15	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
11⅝	6⅞	Tex Pac L Trust	9	10⅛	10	10	
24⅝	15	Thatcher Mfg (½e)	1	22½	22½	22½	Aug10
59	53½	Thatch cv pf (3.60)	1	58	58	58	Jul 27
5⅛	2⅞	The Fair	1	5	5	5	Aug 8
8⅝	2⅝	Thermoid Co	4	4½	4½	4½	Aug12
15	15	Thermoid Co pf	1	15	15	15	Apr 11
2⅝	1	Third Avenue Ry	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Thompson (J R)	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
20	8⅛	Thompson Prod	5	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
4	1⅝	Thompson-Starrett	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
19	5⅛	Thompson-Star pf	1	14	14	14	Aug12
15¾	10⅛	Tide-Water A (1)	10	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
98	77½	Tide-Water pf (4½)	1	98	98	98	Aug12
15½	8	Timken-Det Axle	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
52⅜	31¼	Timkin Roll B (¾e)	1	47	47	47	— ⅛
12⅝	8	Transamerica (¾)	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
8⅛	4	Trans & West Air	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
11⅜	4⅞	Transue & Will	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Tri-Cont Corp	3	4	4	4	— ⅛
87½	77	Tri-Cont pf (6)	1	85	85	85	
6⅜	3⅝	Truax-Traer C	2	5⅛	5	5	Aug12
10⅜	5½	Truscon Steel	1	9	9	9	Aug 4
26⅞	16⅛	Twent C-Fox F (1e)	5	24⅛	24	24	+ ¼
38	25⅛	Twent C-F pf (1½)	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
6	2⅝	Twin City Rapid Tr	2	4⅜	4¼	4¼	Aug12
12	6	Twin Coach	5	10⅛	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛

U

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅞	1⅛	Ulen & Co	1	2	2	2	
66	41	Underwood-Ell (2e)	1	62	62	62	—1
15¼	7⅜	Union Bag & P	12	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
87	57	Union Carbide (2e)	13	80⅛	79¾	79¾	— ⅛
22⅛	17½	Union Oil Cal (1.20)	1	21	21	21	
93	55¾	Union Pacific (4½e)	1	86	86	86	— ⅛
81	59¾	Union Pacific pf (4)	1	76¾	76¾	76¾	— ⅛
23½	20	Union T Car (1.20)	4	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	Aug11
11⅝	5	United Air Lines	7	9⅛	9	9	
30¼	19½	United Aircr (½e)	14	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
14⅝	6¾	United Am Bosch	2	13	13	13	Aug 9
19½	14⅝	United Bisc (.90e)	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
65½	39	United Carb (1¾e)	1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	12¾	United Carr F (.40e)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Aug 2
3¾	2	United Corp	21	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
34¼	22¼	United Corp pf	2	30⅞	30⅜	30⅜	
7⅜	4⅝	United Drug	4	6	6	6	
10⅞	4½	United Dyewood	2	8⅛	8½	8½	Aug12
8⅞	3	United Elec Coal	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
36⅞	21⅞	Unit Eng & F (1½e)	1	34	34	34	Aug12
67½	50	United Fruit (3)	6	60⅛	60	60	— ¼
11⅜	8¾	United Gas Imp (1)	8	10⅛	10	10⅛	
109⅞	100	United Gas pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Aug12
8	3	United Paperboard	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
9⅞	4½	US & For Sec	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
80	62	US & For S pf (6)	1	80	80	80	Aug 9
1⅛	⅝	US Distributing	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Aug10
12⅛	5¾	US Freight	6	9¾	9⅛	9½	Aug12
96¾	55	US Gypsum (2)	1	85¼	85¼	85¼	— ¼
10¼	4½	US Hoffman Mach	1	8	8	8	
35¼	24	US Hoff M pf (2¾)	1	31	31	31	Aug11
24¼	13⅛	US Indus Alcohol	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
6⅞	3¼	US Leather	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
12	5⅜	US Leather A	9	9⅞	9⅜	9¾	Aug12
70	50	US Lea pr pf (1¾k)	2	69½	69½	69½	Aug12
44⅜	21½	US Pipe & Fdry (2)	10	39½	39¼	39¼	— ⅜
7	2⅞	US Real & Imp	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
47½	21	US Rubber	68	43⅛	42	42⅜	+ ⅛
92¼	45½	US Rubber 1 pf	15	85⅛	83¼	85¼	+ 1¼
71	44⅜	US Smelt R & M(3e)	3	62	62	62	Aug12
70½	55	US Smelt pf (3½)	4	66½	66½	66½	Aug10
63¼	38	US Steel	91	57½	56½	56⅝	— ⅜
114½	91¾	US Steel pf (7)	2	111⅛	111	111⅛	+ ⅛
36	29½	US Tobacco (1¼)	5	35	35	35	Aug12
5¾	3⅜	United Stkyds (½)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
10¼	9½	United Stkyd pf(.70)	3	10	9⅞	9⅞	
3⅛	1¼	United Stores A	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
50	37	United Stores pf	1	42½	42½	42½	—2½
13½	7½	Univ-Cyclops Stl	1	10	10	10	Aug12
78	48	Univ Leaf Tob (3a)	2	72	72	72	Aug12
1¼	½	Util Pow & Lt A	2	¾	¾	¾	Aug12

V

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
1⅛	½	Vadsco Sales	2	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
30¼	14¼	Van Raalte (1½e)	1	28	28	28	
21⅞	11½	Vanadium Corp	4	18½	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
42	30½	Vick Chem (2a)	1	35½	35½	35½	Aug 9
18½	14	Victor Chem (.35e)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—1⅜
5⅝	2¾	Va-Caro Chemical	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
32½	15¾	Va-C Chem 6% pf	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
120⅝	100	Virginian Ry pf (6)	1	112½	112½	112½	Aug 9

W

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅝	1	Wabash Ry	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
4⅜	1⅝	Wabash pf A	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Aug12
8½	5⅜	Waldorf Sys (.30e)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Aug11
20¼	13⅜	Walgreen Co (1)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Aug12
86	74	Walgreen pf ww(4½)	1	86	86	86	Aug10
45	30	Walker (H) G&W(4)	3	43¼	42½	42½	Aug12
19⅜	17¾	Walker pf (1)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	Aug 4
10¼	4½	Walworth Co	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	8	Ward Baking A	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	Aug12
4	2	Ward Baking B	6	3⅛	3	3⅛	
51	23	Ward Baking pf (1k)	1	43	43	43	Aug11
8	3¾	Warner Bros Pict	12	6	5¾	5¾	
4⅞	1¾	Warren Bros	4	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	5	Warren Bros cv pf	1	12	12	12	—1⅛
29⅞	16¼	Warren Fdy & P (2)	3	26½	26	26	— ⅞
22	11	Waukesha Motor (1)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
31½	17	Wayne Pump (2)	3	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ¼
3⅝	1¼	Webster Eisenlohr	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Aug12
39	25⅛	Wesson O & S (1⅞e)	2	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	Aug12
82¼	71	Wesson O & S pf (4)	4	80	80	80	Aug 9
19	12⅝	West Auto Sup (1)	10	17⅛	16⅞	17	Aug12
4½	2⅝	West Maryland	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
9	3	West Maryland 2 pf	1	7	7	7	Aug10
1⅝	½	West Pacific	4	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
3⅜	1½	West Pacific pf	10	2¼	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
34¼	16½	West Union Tel	9	27⅞	26¾	26⅞	— ⅞
28⅜	15¾	Westingh Air Br (1)	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
109⅝	61⅝	West El & Mfg (2e)	16	99	97½	97⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	9½	Weston El Inst	1	15	15	15	Aug12
20⅛	10	Westvaco Chlor (1)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Aug12
30	20	Westvaco pf (1½)	2	29	29	29	Aug12
27¾	14⅛	Wheeling Steel	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
95	74	Wheeling pf (6)	1	84	84	84	Jul 26
59	42	Wheeling pr pf (5)	1	54	54	54	Aug 6
15½	12	White Dent (¾e)	2	13⅛	13	13	Aug11
15¾	6½	White Motor	18	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
11	6⅛	White Rock M S	2	7½	7½	7½	Aug12
3	1¼	White Sewing Mach	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
21¼	8¾	White Sewing pf	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅝
3½	1⅝	Wilcox Oil & Gas	6	3⅛	3	3	Aug12
3	1¼	Willys-Overland	1	2½	2½	2½	
6⅞	3⅜	Willys-Overland pf	1	5⅛	5	5	Aug12
5⅞	3	Wilson & Co	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
60¼	32	Wilson $6 pf	1	44	44	44	Aug12
21¾	10⅛	Woodward Iron	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
48⅜	36	Woolworth (2.40)	9	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛	— ¼
22⅜	11¼	Worthington P & M	3	19	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
50⅛	28⅛	WP&M cv pr pf(4½)	2	48¾	48	48	Aug10
40	27	WP&M pr pf (4½)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	—1⅛
72	61¼	Wrigley (W) Jr (3)	1	69	69	69	Aug12

Y—Z

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
39	20¾	Yale & Towne (.60)	3	30	30	30	Aug12
21⅝	8⅝	Yellow Tr & Coach	76	18½	17⅞	18⅛	— ⅛
22¼	9⅜	Young Spg & W	6	18⅜	17¾	17¾	—1
43¾	24	Young Sh & Tube	8	36⅝	35¾	36⅛	+ ⅛
80½	62¼	Young S & T pf(5½)	2	80½	80½	80½	Jul 20
22½	11⅛	Youngst Steel Dr	1	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
25⅜	9	Zenith Radio	13	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
5¾	2¾	Zonite Products	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Corporation Earnings

Quarter†

	1938 Net	1937 Net	Net per Com Sh 1938	Net per Com Sh 1937
Amerada Corp	$448,172	$552,991	$.57	$.70
Am Enc Tiling Co	*10,297	*15,966		
Am Zinc Lead & Sm Co	*64,687	81,074		‡1.25
Briggs Mfg Co	630,441	3,453,771	.32	1.75
Certain-teed Prod Corp	106,619	163,056	‡1.46	.08
Coca Cola Int'l Corp	1,037,367	1,043,675	4.59	4.60
Hayes Body Corp	*26,950	7,908	..	.02
Hercules Motor Corp	28,922	452,290	.09	1.45
Int'l Nickel Co (Can)	6,618,486	14,199,395	.42	.94
Liquid Carbonic Corp	594,781	788,556	.85	1.12
Penna Glass Sand Corp	102,405	225,057	.18	.56
Sharp & Dohme, Inc	27,597	162,190	.12	.70
Texas Gulf Prod Co	182,685	237,665	.21	.26
United Carbon Co	374,685	643,000	.95	1.62
Walworth Co	*499,317	480,126	..	.37
Western Union Tel Co	*438,957	687,861	..	.66

Semi-Annual¶

	1938 Net	1937 Net	Net per Com Sh 1938	Net per Com Sh 1937
Amalgamated Leath Cos	*$154,726	$160,163	..	$.27
Am Hair & Felt Co	*356,894	249,358	..	.81
Am Laundry Mach Co	152,806	421,001	.26	.72
Am News Co	392,490	570,941	.93	1.35
Artloom Corp	*177,524	23,848	..	.02
Atl Gulf&WISS Lines	*563,204	244,964	..	‡2.46
Bendix Aviation Corp	*495,999	1,631,961	..	.78
Best & Co	425,619	569,315	1.38	1.86
Camp,Wyant&Can Fdy Co	*168,470	668,662	..	1.94
Coleman Lamp&Stove Co	*63,281	185,749	..	1.86
Colg-Palmolive-Peet Co	1,646,421	1,715,697	.47	.50
Eddy Paper Corp	69,345	533,709	.39	3.00
Fairchild Aviation Corp	159,509	85,059	.47	.23
Gemmer Mfg Co	*29,900	286,930	..	§2.18
Greyhound Corp	1,445,984	1,497,522	.51	.55
Lava Cap Gold Mining Cp	36,665	116,596	.02	.05
Link Belt Co	382,353	1,738,585	.41	2.41
Mapes Consol Mfg Co	225,236	314,962	1.78	2.49
Maytag Co	85,829	1,305,269	‡2.26	.47
McKeesport Tin Pl Corp	/106,287	$773,373	.14	1.06
Mich Steel Tub Prod Co	*79,911	312,680	..	1.56
Natl Bond & Invest Co	656,252	1,607,066	.82	2.37
Neisner Brothers, Inc	*22,027	259,968	..	.89
No American Oil Consol	153,207	171,515	.56	.63
Pacific Finance Corp	571,042	828,883	.90	1.49
Pittston Co	*975,263	*1,191,438	..	..
Scott Paper Co	/743,628	613,826	1.30	1.07
Std Fruit & SS Corp	*323,265	70,640	..	‡.61
Thatcher Mfg Co	301,200	514,639	.63	2.03
Thompson Products Inc	112,098	744,004	.30	2.45
Tung-Sol Lamp Works, Inc	₃3,446	₃103,997	‡.02	.12
United Carbon Co	813,049	1,365,368	2.04	3.43
US Distributing Corp	78,216	187,721	‡.78	‡1.88

*Deficit. †For three months ended June 30. ‡On preferred shares. ¶For six months ended June 30. §On combined Class A and Class B shares. /For six months ended July 2. ₃For six months ended July 3. ₃For six months ended June 25.

Commerce and Finance

Home Financing Operations Show Substantial Increase in July

Business and Industry

Sec. Wallace Urges Farmers to Fight For Crop Control

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Wallace warned farmers that they faced a possible collapse in agricultural prices and destruction of the capitalistic system if they heeded critics of the Administration's crop control law.

Answering criticism of the legislation that developed in the midwest corn belt this spring and more recently in southern cotton and tobacco regions and the northwestern spring wheat area, the Cabinet officer urged 200 state AAA committeemen to launch a militant campaign to "save the act."

Says Law 'Wonderful'

"I believe the law is wonderful as it is drawn and that it is the best possible solution to the farm problem. To the committeemen who had been called to Washington to discuss next year's farm program, Mr. Wallace gave this instruction:

"Go out and defend your farm program against those who are trying to divide the farmers. Make it work."

The Secretary emphasized, however, that he was not urging the committeemen to "play politics."

Mr. Wallace's remarks were made at a time when tobacco growers in Georgia and Florida were contesting legality of marketing quotas imposed under the farm act and spring wheat growers were demanding exemption from a restrictive planting program for 1939.

Criticism also was being voiced in the South at failure of the AAA to provide loans on cotton that would raise the prices from about 8.5 to 10 or 12 cents a pound. Many corn growers, led by the Corn Belt Liberty League, criticised acreage allotments made under the law this spring.

Criticizes 'Enemies'

Mr. Wallace placed "enemies" of the existing legislation in two categories:

Those who offer "unsound" substitutes which, he said, would "destroy the farmer," and those who criticized without offering a remedy for the problem of farm surpluses.

In the former group he placed advocates of a "domestic allotment" plan which embodied a system of price-fixing and export subsidies. Under it farmers would be paid cost of production prices on their allotted shares of the domestic market and at the same time be free to produce all they desired for sale in domestic markets at whatever prices they could get.

Inventories Drop Sharply in Quarter In Chemical Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The chemical industry completed the second quarter this year with inventories down sharply from the high level at the end of March. Supplies of chemicals generally at the end of June were on a par with June, 1937. In March, however, they were 14 per cent above the same date in 1937.

Stocks of heavy chemicals at the end of June were down 2.6 per cent from June, 1937, whereas in March they were up 30 per cent. Stocks of coal tar chemicals were down 15 per cent, compared with an increase of 46 per cent in March. Stocks of paint, varnish and lacquer materials are still high, showing an increase of 20.6 per cent, against an increase of 12.4 per cent shown in March, according to the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter. Stocks of drugs and fine chemicals showed a decline of 5.8 per cent compared with June, 1937, against an increase of 25.6 per cent in March over March, 1937. Stocks of dye-stuffs, textile and leather chemicals were down 6.8 per cent against a decline of 1.4 per cent shown in March.

Sales and production during the second quarter ran slightly under the rate in the first quarter. Taking the 1937 level as 100, production in the industry in the second quarter was 82.4, sales volume 79.2, and sales value 77.2. Prices at end of the second quarter were down about 5.4 per cent from the 1937 level. Sales value of heavy chemicals in the first half was down about 20 per cent; dyes, drugs and fine chemicals averaged around 26 per cent behind the 1937 levels.

Tide Water Oil Net Less for 6 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A net income of $5,992,705, equal to 76 cents per common share, after all charges, estimated Federal income tax and requirements for dividends on preferred stock, is announced for the six months ended June 30, 1938, by Tide Water Association Oil Company.

This compares with net income of $7,696,701, equal to 99 cents per common share, after similar charges and preferred dividends in the first six months of 1937.

For the June quarter of 1938 the net income was $2,742,441, equal after all charges, estimated Federal income tax and requirements for dividends on preferred stock, to 34 cents per common share, compared with $4,368,398, equal to 60 cents per common share, after similar charges, in the corresponding period last year.

Rayon Base for New Tire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. has announced a new passenger car tire constructed with a rayon base, instead of the conventional cotton. The rayon used in the new tire is not the ordinary commercial fabric, but a new silk-type cord called rayotwist, spun from rayon filaments. According to the company the new basic fabric is two thirds as heavy as the cotton cord now used, but 11 per cent stronger. The new development, because it is thinner, permits more cords to every ply and causes less friction in flexing.

Pound-Dollar Rate, Off Sharply From '38 Peak, Near Old Parity

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The rate of the pound sterling in dollars has been falling since February, thus giving rise to the reports that Secretary Morgenthau, who is now on a mission in Europe, is discussing the possibility of stabilization at the old parity rate, $4.86. The above is a record of the exchange relations between the pound and the dollar so far this year.

U. S. Rubber Co. Capital Surplus Now $11,159,633

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—United States Rubber Company reports for the six months ended June 30, 1938, a capital surplus of $11,159,633 on June 30,1938, as compared with a deficit of $10,471,627, on December 31, 1937. For the first time, the company has included its 39 subsidiaries in a consolidated report.

Continuing its policy of reducing indebtedness, by drawing on its cash resources the company showed a reduction of $5,000,000 in its funded debt, during the six months period.

Net income before inventory adjustments for the six months' period was $7,996,193 in the full consolidation. After adjustment of inventories to market values, and other provisions as of June 30, of $2,235,406, a net deficit of $239,213 is shown for the period. Since June 30, 1938, rising commodity prices have offset the inventory adjustment.

Net income before adjustments on the basis comparable with previous reports was $813,796, for the six months of 1938, compared with $6,762,964 for 1937.

Queensland Mineral Production Up; Gold Output Takes Lead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland—Queensland has today consolidated its position as the second greatest gold producer in Australia, Western Australia is first. Its yield of minerals other than gold show an increase of something like 25 per cent, compared with 1935, itself a boom year.

The value of Queensland gold production last year, in Australian currency, was approximately £1,104,760. Since 1932, when 23,263 fine ounces of gold, valued at £98,815, were won, there has been a progressive increase, and for the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1937, the gold production was 127,281 fine ounces, valued at £514,717.

In the same five-year period the value of other mineral production jumped from £1,685,684 to £3,337,734.

The importance of mining in the economic building of Queensland is shown by the fact that from 1877 to the end of 1937 the total value of gold won was £88,054,561, and in the same period the total value of minerals other than gold has been £80,440,677, or a grand total of £168,495,238.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Britain's largest single industry is not an industry in the popular sense; it's agriculture. And agriculture is also the most socially potent industry, and the most powerful politically. The agricultural country constituencies are almost without exception conservative in their representation in Parliament; the landowner dominates the House of Lords. "A landed gentleman" is still the popular description of the man of economic and social substance, though less so in the north than in the south of England.

The statistical measure is no sign of the political social power of agriculture; a mere 7 per cent of workers are employed in agriculture, while to 93 per cent of our workers, agriculture and its products is viewed from the consumers angle.

In 1932 agriculture in Britain benefited from the conservative Government's rejection of free trade; agriculture in one way or another has had the benefits of protection for the past six years. The foreigner has been disciplined by price control in some instances, by quantitative regulation in others. The British producer has been empowered to fix his prices, has received direct subsidies out of the pocket of the taxpayer and indirect subsidies in the shape of artificially high prices.

All to No Purpose

And apparently it has all been to no purpose. Mr. Chamberlain is being pushed hard by agricultural interests, and by our vociferous Empire Free Traders, to slash imports of foodstuffs from wicked foreigners, to boost production by subsidy to all kinds of British agriculture, both because this is the natural right of farmers, and because Britain is in danger of war and should protect herself by growing more and more of her own food at no matter what economic cost.

Mr. Chamberlain has refused. He says that if we limit imports we will reduce the purchasing power in the British market of foreign food supplies, who will be able to buy British manufactures, which will then become depressed, and thus turn depression to the British farmer who must sell his products to the employee and dependents of British industry.

His friends and his enemies have united in attacking Mr. Chamberlain's outrageous logic. He has had to explain to his agricultural supporters, not entirely to their satisfaction, that he is not as rigidly opposed to expansion of agricultural production as he may have seemed, and that plans are laid for that expansion when the day of emergency comes.

The Labor Party, which so far has never had a footing in the farming constitutencies, has made a bid for farmers' support by offering nationalization of land plus guaranteed prices for farm products. And Mr. Lloyd George, great Liberal leader, has accused Mr. Neville Chamberlain of having been seduced by the doctrines of Free Trade, of having become a Cobdenite.

The conservative farmers attack Mr. Chamberlain because despite subsidies which amount to at least one fifth of the net value of their production, they do not make what they consider a proper income. They want more protection, more subsidies, higher prices, and no interference.

The labor politicians attack Mr. Chamberlain because they see a source of possible political advantage; there has never been a Farmer-Labor union in England, but if it were ever formed through community of interest it would be a hard political day for the conservatives. And Mr. Lloyd George attacks for reasons more typical of the Englishman's attitude to farming; he loves the land, and can afford to be a gentleman farmer in a big way which gives him plenty of satisfaction regardless of its economic return. He believes in the healthy yeoman country life; let England go back to the land and unemployment is solved along with many other social ills.

British agriculture is said to be economically unprofitable, if proper accounting methods are employed to draw up the analysis of income and outgo, and adequate allowance is made for interest, depreciation and farmers' earnings. To survive, British agriculture must be subsidized.

But in some cases, though certainly not all, the economically successful foreign competitor of British farming, or at least the competitor who sets the conditions under which British farming has to compete, secures his apparently profitable rewards by stripping the natural resources of his country. The American one-crop farmer of the Middle West and the Dust Bowl is frequently a despoiler of the land rather than a farmer. Should British farming be protected against such action, or should the British consumer take the advantages of his suppliers' follies?

Farming Attractive

Again, a mere accounting proof of the economic unprofitability of farming as a productive enterprise in England is far from sufficient to destroy the attraction farming has for every city man.

The city dweller who has no fields, no trees, no natural beauty to satisfy him, discounts the disadvantages of the rural agicultural life, and sees it sentimentally as a pleasant way of living. Farming may be economically unprofitable according to mere accountancy, but it should be measured as a way of life, not as a means to secure money to purchase a way of life.

And even putting aside the sentimental attitude of the farming life, it may easily be that the metropolitan organization of the world of today may be doomed to relatively rapid extinction; it may be replaced by a much greater diffusion of much smaller cities throughout the land, with much more intimate contact with the neighboring agricultural land. Should England sacrifice farming today for the sake of an entry in a book of account, when tomorrow she may be discovering a much more satisfying solution based on more perfect intimacy between country and city?

I don't know what the answers are; but I'll bet that farmers continue to draw their subsidies.

July FHA Loans Top 1937 Month By Over 61 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — During the month of July home financing operations of the Federal Administration showed substantial gains over July, 1937, and operations of the first seven months this year also have recorded increases over the comparable period last year, the FHA announced.

Small home mortgages accepted for appraisal during July totaled $94,175,437, an increase of more than 100 per cent over the July total last year, the agency said. Mortgages accepted for insurance, marking final commitments, totaled $60,419,450, an increase of 61 per cent over July last year. About 70 per cent of the mortgages accepted cover new house construction.

During July property improvement loans insured stood at 34,605, a new monthly peak. These loans had a total value of $16,637,638, which brought to $67,931,196 the total of such loans insured since this type of busines was undertaken under amendments to the act effective in February this year.

Some 66 insured rental housing projects valued at more than $53,000,000 were in operation or under construction on July 31, the administration said. Commitments have been issued to insure mortgages on an additional 73 projects, bringing to 139 the total number of such developments aided by FHA insurance.

For the seven months ended July 31, it was reported, small home mortgages selected for appraisal totaled $550,000,000 in value, an increase of 44 per cent over the $381,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1937. For the last five months, the period in which the amended FHA program has been in effect, mortgages selected for appraisal totaled $477,000,000, or an increase of 61 per cent over the $297,000,000 selected for the corresponding months of 1937.

Mortgages accepted for insurance in the first seven months this year totaled $338,000,000, an increase of 20 per cent over the comparable period last year. For the five months beginning March 1 mortgages accepted totaled $300,000,000, an increase of 35 per cent over the same period last yea..

During July 54.6 per cent of the monthly volume of applications for insurance covered small homes to be constructed under FHA inspection, against an average of 54 per cent in the preceding four months.

Money Is Turning Over More Lively In the Far West

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Money is changing hands more briskly in the Far West.

The Federal Reserve Bank here said checks written in 30 principal Pacific slope cities in July exceeded the previous month's total by 6 per cent. An upturn of only eight tenths of one per cent had been expected.

Since checks and other drawings on bank deposits cover more than 90 per cent of all money changing hands, financial observers consider bank debits one of the most accurate barometers of business trends.

The total turnover in July in the twelfth Reserve district was $2,750,020,000. July debits for the 30 cities lacked about 10 per cent of matching last year, but were closer to the 1937 money turnover than in any preceding month this year.

Many Small Texas Farms Consolidate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—The Machine Age has resulted in the consolidation, during 1937, of many small Texas farms, a census recently made under the direction of Dr. C. Horace Hamilton, economist of the State Agricultural Experiment Station, shows.

On Jan. 1, 1938, there were 478,000 farms in Texas, compared with 498,000 at the beginning of 1937, the census revealed. This 20,000 decrease was attributed to the use of tractors, which have caused the consolidation of many small farms.

The decline in the number of individual farms has not brought about a corresponding decrease in the farm population, Dr. Hamilton pointed out, inasmuch as the displaced farm owners have remained on the farm as laborers.

"During the last two years the number of tractors on Texas farms has increased approximately 75 per cent and during 1937 the number of tractors increased about 23 per cent," he explained. "The number of tractors on Texas farms on Jan. 1, 1938, has recently been estimated by the Farm Implement News to be 98,966.

Living Costs 2.7 P. C. Below July 1937

By the Associated Press

New York

The cost of living of wage earners in the United States declined 0.2 per cent from June to July according to a report made public by the National Industrial Conference Board, an organization chiefly supported by large industries.

Living costs in July were 20.6 per cent higher than the 1933 depression low; 13.8 per cent lower than in July, 1929, and 2.7 per cent lower than in July a year ago.

The current change showed moderate decreases in all groups of expenditures except fuel and light, which increased slightly.

European Currencies Turmoil Seen Disturbing Stock Market

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Next to falling wheat and cotton prices the chief disturbance to stock market confidence this week was the current turmoil in European currencies. Wall Street wept not only with Mr. Wallace but with Downing Street. By Friday morning the floor of the Stock Exchange was knee-deep in war rumors.

Meantime foreign exchange departments in the banks were answering inquiries with "no improvement in sight yet" and predicting that the recent approach of the pound sterling to its old-time $4.866 parity would probably be followed in the next fortnight by heavy shipments of gold to this country as the British Exchange Equalization Fund, in a probable attempt to hold sterling from breaking precipitately through this $4.866 level, would sell gold heavily and hold the price at around 143 shillings an ounce. (Holding gold at 143 shillings would induce eager gold buyers to take it, then to ship to New York for dollars, then to sell the dollars for sterling, and so to keep sterling around $4.866; letting gold rise to 150 shillings to an ounce would lead hoarders instead to buy dollars and pay for them with sterling, driving sterling down through the $4.866 which is now its "resistence level on the downside.")

Of course the original weakness in sterling, which has carried it from its $5.04 peak in February down a zigzag course to the present 4.87½, was the heavy import balance of sterlingaria and export balance of the United States. A London financial house quoted in the Wall Street Journal of Aug. 4 has calculated that the countries in the sterling bloc had an export balance in the first five months of 1937 of £3,000,000 but an import balance in the same months of this year of £86,300,000. On the other hand, our export balance for the first half of this year of $631,000,000 was the biggest for the first half of any year since 1921 and compares with $842,000,000 for the full year 1929 and an import balance of $147,000,000 in the first half of 1937, with our season of largest export balance yet to come in the fourth quarter.

Rise Is Cushioned

(The dramatic shift in our foreign trade balance is due to the fact that with business comparatively worse here than abroad we have continued to sell our usual exports but have slowed down on our usual imports, mostly raw materials. This is what is meant by the statement that our recession has been a drag on European prosperity and that nations are by international trade made "members one of another.")

Since the dollar has a fixed gold value, a decline in sterling resulting from this double unbalance would normally appear in London not only as a rise in the dollar but as a rise in gold. To cushion this rise, the British Exchange Equalization Fund has been supplying gold to the gold market. If now it wants to stop the further decline of sterling (rise of dollars and gold), it will have to supply all the gold demanded, at a price round the present one of 142/9½.

It can do it. The latest figures, as of March 31, show it had £298,000,000 of gold, or around $1,500,000,000; since Aug. 1 hoarders have taken only some $90,000,000, and a part of this, of course, has been the routine supplies of gold coming in from the South African and perhaps from the Russian mines.

However, the drain on the British E. E. Fund may soon accelerate, for two reasons. First, of course, the Fund may have to supply a good deal more gold to hold the price at 143 shillings than it had to supply merely to keep the price from rising too fast. And second, the war-fright demand for gold from the Continent seems to be accelerating.

Thus if the B. E. E. F. tries to hold sterling at $4.866 by holding gold at 143 shillings, it will be in the same uncomfortable position as the Bank of England in the unhappy year 1931 when the Bank tried to hold the price of gold at the then traditional price of 84/7½, or in the position of the Federal Reserve Banks in March, 1933, when they tried to hold gold at $20.67 per ounce by selling to all who offered dollars. People just don't want sterling. That is what is meant by the expression current around the Street this week that the European exchange situation has the possibility of developing into another 1931.

Franc Declines

The British Fund is not the only one on the hot spot. The French Fund undertook this spring to hold the franc "but definitely, this time" at 1/179th of a pound sterling. However, the franc slid through this value in a twinkling this week, and now the French Fund, to hold the cross-rate at 178.90 has to watch the market like a hawk and hang on to a French telephone all day, buying francs with its dwindling gold fund every time somebody threatens to offer more than 178.90 of them for a pound sterling. Nobody knows how near it is to the bottom of the till but it is getting nearer. The rate dropped in September, 1936, from 75 to the pound down to 105, hung there until March, 1937, dropped to 110, then in June dropped to 135, in September to 148, and then has eased slowly this year down to 178.90. Frenchmen evidently don't want francs. And the price of gold indicates they don't even want sterling; they only buy it to buy gold with. They got heavily burnt on sterling, particularly the Banque of France itself, when the Bank of England suspended gold payments in 1931 and the Banque's London balances suddenly dropped in franc value about 35 per cent.

The war scare is of course the chief move which has aggravated the shrinkage in the gold value which Europeans are placing upon both francs and sterling. As Arthur Krock pointed out in the New York Times Thursday, the French probably wish Czechoslovakia didn't exist. If the war scare doesn't lighten on Monday (Aug. 15) according to schedule, there will be further heavy offerings of francs for pounds and pounds for gold. Either the Funds (particularly the better-heeled British fund) will silently pay and pay gold, or else sterling will sink with a gurgle through the $4.866 level, which, from the British viewpoint, would mean that the demand for security was pushing up both the dollar (with its fixed gold value) and gold itself in London.

We, in turn, would enjoy a continued rise in foreign bank balances here—a $5,000,000 increase appeared in the Federal Reserve statement this week, the first in many months; but our export business would be suddenly handicapped by cheapened British (and French) competition, as it was after September, 1931, due to the cheaper pound (and probably franc). Our only answer to that would be to lift our present $35 price for gold—perhaps to $41.34 per ounce—to offset the higher London price, and make the dollar look just as uninteresting to hoarders as the pound and the franc.

Hardly anybody expects that, though a few bold people have ventured to predict it for the autumn. But somewhere the link of possible events will have to be broken. Perhaps the war scare will abate; and perhaps the British Fund will risk its gold There is question that the French Fund will take the risk; they want to keep a minimum war-chest of the noble metal.

Calm analysis takes edge off rumors of war: Page 1.

N. Y. Central's Debt Has Been Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Under the debt reduction program of the New York Central Railroad begun in 1932, the funded debt and notes payable of the carrier and its lessor companies have been reduced from $1,108,807,952, as of Dec. 31, 1932, to $980,187,262 as of July 1, 1938.

This debt reduction of $128,620,690, with a consequent annual interest saving of approximately $8,639,000, was cited by the Interstate Commerce Commission in a formal order authorizing the Boston & Albany Railroad to issue $3,015,000 of main line first mortgage 4½ per cent bonds which are to be delivered to the Central in discharge of certain obligations.

The Commission called attention to the Central's debt reducing program by way of explaining why no provision for a sinking fund was required in connection with the Boston & Albany bonds. Except in unusual circumstances, it is the general rule of the Commission to require a sinking fund for all new rail bond issues.

The new Boston & Albany issue is not to be sold by the Central at this time or used in any other fashion without further order of the Commission. The ICC also pointed out that the issue will be of comparatively short maturity, falling due July 1, 1948, and will be secured equally with all the other issues of bonds under the indenture of April 1, 1935.

Approves New Haven Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—ICC has authorized New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to issue $1,640,000 of trustee equipment trust certificates to be sold at 100.14 per cent of par and accrued dividends in connection with purchase of certain new equipment.

Moderate Upturn In Zinc Shipments

NEW YORK (AP)—Zinc shipments by domestic producers increased last month to 33,825 tons from 29,248 in June, the American Zinc Institute reports. In July last year, just before a sharp decline in metal buying, shipments amounted to 49,701.

The bulge in sales enabled producers to cut stocks to 147,208 tons, compared with 149,671 at the end of June. The surplus on July 31, 1937, was only 13,561 tons.

Production amounted to 30,362 tons, compared with 30,799 in June and 49,181 in July, 1937.

Refined western slab zinc production in July dropped to 13,869 tons from 14,657 in June and 25,237 in July, 1937. Shipments totaled 16,689 against 12,649 in June and 25,311 in July, 1937. Stocks amounted to 63,855 compared with 66,675 in June and 10,182 in July, 1937.

Loans to Brokers Rise $25,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $499,000,000. The week ended Aug. 10 and the total represented an increase of $25,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

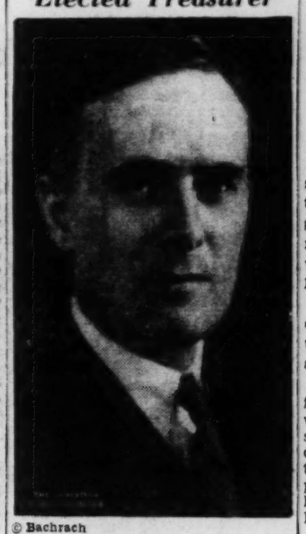
Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $1,143,000,000.

Chrysler to List in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Chrysler Corp. has accepted invitation to list its common stock on the Chicago Stock Exchange, making 14 large corporations so to do under the Exchange's plan whereby free listing, subject to regular registration requirements, has been extended to a group of corporations whose shares are also listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The Chicago Exchange thus is attempting to build up a special odd lot market in these stocks.

Elected Treasurer



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Jay E. Crane

Elected Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. He succeeds R. P. Resor, retired. Mr. Crane joined the Standard Oil Company as assistant treasurer on May 1, 1935, after having been in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for 20 Years.

Commodity Prices Decrease Slightly Week of August 6

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commomodity prices declined 0.3 per cent during the week ended August 6, chiefly as a result of lower market prices of foods, according to the United States Department of Labor.

The decline placed the combined index of over 800 price series at 78.4 per cent of the 1926 average. The index is 0.1 per cent above the level for the corresponding week of last month and 10.3 per cent below the week ended August 7, 1937.

In addition to foods, decreases were registered in the hides and leather products, textile products, and miscellaneous commodities groups. The index for fuel and lighting materials and chemicals and drugs advanced 0.5 per cent, and the farm products, metals and metal products, and building materials groups gained slightly over the previous week. Housefurnishing goods showed no change.

Largely because of higher prices of agricultural commodities, skins, raw jute, coal, and scrap steel, the raw materials group rose 0.4 per cent and is 0.1 per cent higher than it was a month ago. The index, 72.0, compared with a year ago is down 15.2 per cent.

Commodity groups	1938 Aug. 6	1938 July 30	1937 Aug. 8	1936 Aug. 1
	1938	1938	1937	1936
All commodities	78.4	78.6	87.4	81.1
Farm products	68.7	68.6	86.9	83.2
Foods	73.5	74.1	86.3	82.9
Hides & leather prods	92.2	92.5	109.1	94.4
Textile products	65.5	65.7	77.4	70.5
Fuel & lighting mtls	77.7	77.3	78.9	77.0
Metals & metal prods	95.5	95.4	95.4	86.3
Building materials	89.3	89.2	96.7	86.9
Chemicals and drugs	77.4	77.0	82.4	78.8
Housefurnishing goods	87.9	87.9	92.8	82.4
Miscellaneous	72.3	72.5	77.4	71.3
Raw materials	72.0	71.7	84.9	81.0
Semimfd articles	74.4	74.4	86.5	75.6
Finished products	82.4	82.8	89.1	82.2
All cmds other than farm products	80.6	80.8	87.5	80.6
All comds other than farm prds & foods	81.7	81.6	86.0	79.6

Shortage of Coal Reported in Chile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The shortage of coal in Chile and the inability of the national collieries to supply the demand, rumored and denied on so many occasions, are now officially recognized facts.

President Arturo Alessandri, in his sixth and last annual message to Congress, admitted that the mines, which have reached a yearly production of 2,000,000 tons, can no longer fulfill national orders.

Referring specifically to the nitrate industry, which has reached an annual consumption level of nearly 150,000 tons, he said this amount "is not susceptible to a new increase, because the coal mining industry cannot guarantee regularity of supplies if the nitrate plants continue their expansion."

National manufacturing industry has also been faced with its problems as a result of the shortage. It is announced that at a meeting between the Minister of Production and the Director of National Factories a temporary measure was agreed to for the admission of sufficient foreign coal, duty free, to make good the shortage. The State Railways have already been authorized to acquire foreign shipments.

The Director of the National Mining Bank has also complained of difficulties in fuel supply. There has been trouble in transporting what is produced by the national mines, for it is suggested that the Navy loan some of its vessels for collier purposes.

American Steel Announces Changes in Its Personnel

CLEVELAND (AP)—The American Steel & Wire Co., U. S. Steel subsidiary, has announced operating personnel changes at New Haven, Conn., Trenton, N. J., and Cleveland, effective immediately.

R. C. Helm, Trenton works superintendent, was named superintendent of the Consolidated works here, succeeding Fred Gage, who retired.

E. J. Reardon, formerly superintendent at New Haven, was made general superintendent of both the New Haven and Trenton works. He will be located at New Haven.

S. B. Metcalf, general foreman of the rope department at New Haven, succeeds Mr. Helm as superintendent at Trenton and R. Murray, wire department general foreman at New Haven, becomes assistant superintendent at New Haven.

Mr. Gage's retirement follows 46 years of service with the company. He formerly was superintendent at the Farrell, Pa., works.

Retail Business Off 4 to 12 P. C. Below 1937 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Hot weather stepped up sales of summer goods this week, but discouraged buyers of general merchandise, and as a result retail trade for the country as a whole wasn't as good as last week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Retail buying at leading shopping centers averaged 4 to 12 per cent under last year, the credit agency added.

Additional gains in New England factory employment failed to prevent a further curtailment in consumer expenditures, and the average decline from the previous year in that section increased to 5 to 12 per cent. In the East, hot weather helped to extend the year-to-year loss to 6 to 18 per cent.

While sentiment slowed improvement in the Middle West, boosted by increased activity in automobile lines, the better feeling was not translated into retail trade gains during the week. The drop below a year ago in the region ranged from 8 to 30 per cent. Uncertainty over cotton crop returns caused farmers in the South to hold back purchases, and sales volume fell 5 to 9 per cent behind the previous year. In the Southwest, no significant changes occurred in buying, the decrease from last year remaining at 2 to 6 per cent. Pacific Coast trade expanded moderately, reducing the year's loss to 3 to 8 per cent. Northwest buying again chalked up the best comparisons in the country, with farm income from large grain and livestock marketings helping to widen the year's increase to 4 to 8 per cent.

Wholesale trade also was slow, due mainly to caution on the part of forward buyers. Absence of last year's speculative purchases contributed to a lag of 6 to 20 per cent in wholesale buying under a year ago.

"Although record high temperatures assisted merchants to clear summer merchandise, stimulating demand for electric fans, Palm Beach suits, slacks, beach wear, and general sportswear and equipment, they kept buyers from houseware and coat promotions," the agency said, commenting on retail trends.

"Fall and winter apparel lines suffered most from the excessive heat. Fur coat sales dropped 25 to 30 per cent under last year's volume. Cloth models were somewhat more active, particularly in the fur-sleeved boxy styles, but response was perceptibly lower than in the opening days."

Regarding wholesale trade, the agency said:

"Completion of initial fall purchases resulted in a slowing up of activity in most wholesale lines. Retailers showed no inclination to turn from their cautious buying policies, continuing to adjust orders to actual, not potential, demand and in general extending commitments no further than 30 days.

"Among the active items of the week were accessories, underwear, millinery and notions.

"Reorders commenced in shoes, frequently delivery delays being reported.

"In women's apparel lines, the better and medium-priced groups, featuring dresses and costume suits of silk and wool, were most popular."

Retail Advertising Shows 11 P. C. Drop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Volume of retail display advertising for the first 31 weeks of this year through August 1 was 11.2 per cent below the comparable period of last year, according to a report released by Advertising Age.

The report, based on retail display appearing in all newspapers in 80 important markets, shows 548,433,677 lines for the period against 617,824,341 lines for the compared period of last year, the loss amounting to 69,390,664 lines. Compared with 1936, this year shows a decline of 6.2 per cent.

Bituminous Coal Output

WASHINGTON — The National Coal Association estimated bituminous coal production in the United States for the week ended Aug. 6 as approximately 5,830,000 net tons, compared with 7,634,000 tons for the corresponding week of 1937, and 5,900,000 for the week ended July 30, 1938.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Fel. Lafayette 5700
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 22
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Home Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brockton Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 17
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Sept. 10

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
150	Agfa-Ansco	35	34	35
100	Air Assoc (½e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
250	Alum Co Am	105¼	104¼	104¼
50	Alum Co Am pf	103¾	103¾	103¾
50	Alum Ltd	115	115	115
100	Am Beverage	¾	¾	¾
100	ACP&LA ww(1.72h)	27¼	27¼	27¼
300	Am Cyan B (.60)	22¾	22¼	22¾
100	Am & Fgn P war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Am Gas & El (1.40)	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
100	Am Maracaibo	¾	¾	¾
1400	Am Republics (.10e)	11	10⅞	11
100	Am Superpow	¾	¾	¾
200	Am Superpow pf	13½	13½	13½
100	Ark Nat Gas A	3	3	3
100	Ashland O & R (.40)	4½	4½	4½
400	Atlas Corp war	1	0	1
300	Aviation & Tran	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Baldwin Rub	7	7	7
100	Bath Iron Wks	7	7	7
200	Baldwin Loco war	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200	Barium Sta Stl	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	Bliss (E W)	11½	11⅜	11⅜
100	Bellanca Airc	6¼	6¼	6¼
300	Brewt Aero (.20e)	5½	5⅜	5⅜
100	Bridgpt Mach	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Brill A	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
300	Brown Rubber	5	5	5
100	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	21	21	21
200	Carrier Corp	22½	22	22
200	Catalin Am	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Cen St El	½	½	½
100	Cities Service	8½	8½	8½
100	Colo Fuel & I war	6	6	6
100	Colum O & G	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1500	Comwlth & So war	1/16	1/16	1/16
6700	Cons Coppermin	5⅞	5½	5⅝
200	Cons Ret Strs	4	4	4
200	Cosden Petro	1½	1⅜	1½
100	Creole Pet (½a)	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
100	Croft Brewing	½	½	½
200	Crown C Pet	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Crown Drug	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Davenp Hos (½e)	12	12	12
100	Det Stl Prod	31	31	31
50	Diamond Shoe (1)	14½	14½	14½
100	Eagle Pich Ld	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	East Gas & E	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	East Sta pf B	20¾	20¾	20¾
2500	El Bond & Sh	7½	7¼	7¼
100	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	3	3	3
100	El P&&L war	3½	3½	3½
200	El Pow As A	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Equity Corp	¾	¾	¾
100	Esquire-Cor (1.20a)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
300	Fairchild Av (.15e)	5⅛	5	5⅛
200	Ferro Enam	18¼	18¼	18¼
300	Fidelio Brew	1/16	1/16	1/16
10	Fre As Phil (2)	55¼	55¼	55¼
300	Fisk Rub	6¾	6½	6¾
100	Ford M Fran	1½	1½	1½
100	Gen Invest	½	½	½
25	Georg Pow $6 pf (6)	75	75	75
300	Glen Aldn Coal (¼e)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
50	Godchx Sug A (3e)	30	30	30
200	Gray Tel PS	9½	9½	9½
200	Grumman Air E (¼e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
1200	Gulf Oil (½e)	43	42⅝	43
100	Hearn D Strs	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Hecla Min (.15e)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
100	Helena Rubin	3½	3½	3½
100	Humble Oil (¾e)	66½	66½	66½
100	Ill Iowa Pow	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞
200	Imp Tb Cn (.42½e)	15	15	15
100	Ins Co N Am (2a)	64⅜	64¼	64⅜
100	Int Hyd El pf	19	19	19
200	Int Hyd-El war	¼	¼	¼
300	Int Pap&Pow war	2½	2¼	2½
200	Intern Pet (1½a)	25¾	25¾	25¾
100	Inter Radio	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Inter Util B	⅞	⅞	⅞
80	Inters Pw Del pf	5¼	4	5
200	Invest Roy (.06)	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Ital Superpow A	⅜	⅜	⅜
1200	Jacobs (FL)	4½	4⅜	4½
100	Kennedy's	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
300	Lake Shore M	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
300	Lake Shore M	52⅜	52¼	52¼
100	Leonard Oil Dev	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Locke Stl Ch	13⅞	13½	13½
200	Lockheed Airc	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
400	Lone Star Gas (.40e)	9¾	9	9¾
100	Long Is Ltg	1¼	1¼	1¼
70	Long Isl L pf (3½)	32½	32½	32½
200	Majestic Rad&T	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Marion St Shov	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	McWill Dredge	17¾	17½	17¾
100	Mid West Corp	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Mid West war	½	½	½
200	Molybdenum	5½	5⅜	5⅜
500	Mount City Cop	5	6⅛	6½
500	Nat Bellas Hess	[illegible]	[illegible]	¾
50	Nat P&L pf (6)	61	61	61
100	Newmont Min (1e)	72	72	72
100	NYC Omnibus war	16½	16½	16½
100	NY Merchand (.40)	7	7⅛	7⅛
100	NY Shipbd fd sh	6	6	6
800	Niag Hud Pow	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100	Nipissing Mns (.15e)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Noma Elec (.40e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Nor Am L & P pf	43½	42	43½
125	Ohio Brass B	29¾	29½	29¾
100	Oldetyme Dist	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
200	Pac G&E5½spf (1⅜)	27½	27½	27½
500	Pantepec Oil	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Pennroad (¼g)	2	2	2
300	Pa-Cent Airl	7⅝	7½	7½
300	Phila Co (.55e)	5⅜	4¾	4¾
200	Phoenix Sec	3⅛	3	3
100	Pioneer Gold (.40)	3	3	3
50	Pitts & Lake E (½e)	52	52	52
100	Plough Inc (.55e)	7½	7½	7½
100	Potrero Sugar	½	½	½
100	Pratt & Lam (½e)	20¼	20¼	20¼
82500	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	16½	16½	16½
700	Reybarn Inc (.30e)	4	3⅞	4
100	Rustless I&S	8	8	8
25	Safety Car H&L (1e)	66	66	66
100	Segal Lock & H	¾	¾	¾
100	Seversky Airc	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Sherwin-Wms (2e)	105¾	105¾	105¾
100	Simplicity Pat	4¼	4¼	4¼
500	Sonotone	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
700	St Oil Ky (1)	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞
50	St Oil Ohio pf (5)	98	97½	98
100	St Pow&Lt	½	½	½
50	St Pow&Lt pf	23	23	23
200	Sterl Alum Prod	6¾	6⅝	6¾
100	Sterling Brew	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Sunray Oil (.05e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Tastyeast A	½	½	½
100	Taylor (K) Dist	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Technicolor (6e)	22¾	22⅝	22⅝
400	Tilo Roof (1)	10½	10	10
25	Tob & Alld Stks (1e)	62	62	62
200	Tob Prod Exp (.275g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	Toledo Ed 7% pf (7)	106	106	106
100	Tonopah Belm	1/16	1/16	1/16
	Topopah Min	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Trans-Lux	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Tri-Cont war	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Tubize Chat	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
100	Union G Can (.60e)	14¼	14¼	14¼
1000	United Airc war	9¼	9	9¼
100	Unit Gas	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Unit Gas pf (7)	95¼	95¼	95¼
100	Unit Lt & Pow A	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Unit Lt & P pf	21½	21¼	21½
200	Unit Shipyds B	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50	US&I Sec pf (2½k)	60	60	60
100	US Foil B	6½	6½	6½
100	US Radiator	5	5	5
700	Unit Verde Ext	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
600	UnitWall Paper (.10e)	2½	2⅜	2½
25	Utah P&Lpf (2.33k)	43½	43½	43½
200	Weisbaum B-Br	6⅝	6½	6⅝
300	Wentworth Mfg	3	3	3
100	West Air Exp	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
600	Wright Harg (.40a)	8	8	8

Total stock sales today (estimated), 50,000 shares; year ago, 115,700 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
1	Ala Pow 5s '46	100	100	100
2	Ala Pow 5s '68	88	88	88
3	Ala Pow 4½s '67	82½	82¼	82¼
5	Am G&E 5s 2028	109¼	109	109¼
2	Am P&L 6s 2016	86	86	86
2	Am Seat 6s '46 stp	96	96	96
1	Ark P&L 5s '56	98½	98½	98½
7	As Elec 4½s '53	42	42	42
3	As G&E 5s '50	31	31	31
2	As G&E 5s '68	30	30	30
4	As T&T 5½s '55 A	74¾	74	74¾
1	Atlan City El 3¼s '64	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
4	Baldw L 6s '50	80⅜	80⅛	80⅛
1	Bell T Can 5s'55 A	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
1	Bell T Can 5s'60 C	122¼	122¼	122¼
9	Birm El 4½s'68	86¾	86½	86½
1	Birming Gas 5s'58	71¾	71¾	71¾
2	Can Nor P 5s'53	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	Cedar Rap Mfg 5s'53	113¾	113¾	113¾
3	Cen Ill P S 5s'56 E	103¼	103¼	103¼
18	Cen Ill PS 4½s'67 F	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜
5	Cen P & L 5s'56	95⅛	95	95⅛
1	Cen St El 5s'48	34¼	34¼	34¼
22	Cities Ser 5s '50	64¼	63¾	63⅞
4	Cit S Gas 5½s '42	101	101	101
9	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	62	61½	62
3	Commun P&L 5s '57	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
2	CommuPbSv5s'60A	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5	Crucible St 5s '40	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
4	Cudahy Pack 3¾s '44	97½	97½	97½
4	Del El Pow 5½s '59	103½	103½	103½
2	Elec P&L 5s 2030	74½	74½	74½
5	Empire Dis E 5s '52	95⅜	95¼	95¼
19	Emp O & R 5½s '42	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
7	Fla P&L 5s '54	92¼	91¾	92¼
5	Gatin P 5s '56	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
7	Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	77½	77	77
1	Geo P&L 5s '78	56½	56½	56½
1	Hous Gulf G 6s '43	103	103	103
3	Ill Pow&L 5s 56 C	93	92	92
2	Ill Pow&L 6s 53	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Ill Pow&L 5½s54B	96¾	96¾	96¾
1	Inters Pow 6s 52	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
1	Inters P Svc 4½s58	73½	73½	73½
1	Ia-Neb L&P 5s 57	98	98	98
1	Ia P&L 4½s 58A	108	108	108
2	Jacksonv Gas 5s 42 st	44	44	44
10	Jer CenP&L 4½s61C	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Ky Util 5s 69 I	83¼	83¼	83¼
2	Ky Util 5s 61 H	83¼	83¼	83¼
10	Lib McN&L5s 42	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Lou P&L 5s 57	104¾	104¾	104¾
8	Memph P&L 5s 48	90	90	90
2	Mengel Co 4½s '47	91	91	91
8	Minn P&L 4½s '78	94½	94⅜	94½
17	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	85	84½	84½
2	Miss Riv P 5s '51	108	108	108
5	Nat P&L 6s 2026A	91	90½	90½
1	Nat P&L 5s 2030B	81	81	81
4	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	83¾	83½	83½
10	N Eng G&E 5s '47	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
2	N Eng Pow 5½s '54	90	89⅝	89⅝
1	N Eng Pow 5s '48	88½	88½	88½
2	NY Pow&Lt4½s'67	108	108	108
1	NY St E&G 4½s '80	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
3	Nor Ind Pub S 5s '69	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
5	Nor Ind Pb S 5s '66C	103¾	103¼	103¼
8	Okla Nat G 4½s '51 A	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1	Pac Inv 5s '48 A	92	92	92
1	Pac P&L 5s '55	72½	72½	72½
1	Pen El 4s '71 F	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
2	Peo Gas L&C 4s '81 B	94¼	94¼	94¼
2	St L Gas & C 6s '47	14	14	14
1	Scripps 5½s '43	102	102	102
8	Shaw W&P 4½s '67 A	104⅛	104	104
1	S E P&L 6s 2025 A	88	88	88
1	So Cal Ed 3¾s '45	105	105	105
3	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60 B	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	So2SntyGGal 4½s '68	104	104	104
1	So'w L&P 5s '57 A	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	So'w P&L 6s 2022 A	85	85	85
4	Stand G&E ½s '51	51	50¾	51
2	Stand P&L 6s '57	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
25	Tenn Pub S 5s '70	94¼	93½	94¼
3	Tex El S 5s '60	96	95½	95½
5	Tide Wat P 5s '79A	82	82	82
9	Toledo Ed 5s '62	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
3	Twin CRT 5½s '52 A	55	54	54
2	Unit L&Dy 5½s '52	80¼	80¼	80¼
1	Utah P&L 6s 2022 A	81	81	81
1	Waldorf-Ast 5s '54	24	24	24
1	Wash Wat P 5s '60	105½	105½	105½
1	West Tex Ut 5s '57 A	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
1	Baden C Mun 7s '51	20¼	20¼	20¼
1	Bogota Mg B 7s '47	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
3	Ger C Mun 6s '47	20⅛	20	20
6	Medellin Col 7s '51	10¾	9⅞	10¾
1	Pomerania El 6s '53	21	21	21
6	Saxon Pub Wk 6s '37	25½	25¼	25¼

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid in 1937. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1%	1%	1%
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime	1@1¼	1@1¼	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	42¾c	42¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@7/16	½@7/16	½@7/16
60 days	½@7/16	½@7/16	½@7/16
90 days	½@7/16	½@7/16	½@7/16
4 months	9/16@½	9/16@½	9/16@½
5-6 months	⅝@9/16	⅝@9/16	⅝@9/16

London Market

Short bills	[illegible]	[illegible]	9/16%
3 mos bills	[illegible]	[illegible]	9/16
Bar silver	19⅛d	19½d	20d
Bar gold	142s 9d	142s 8d	139s 6d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½%	Bucharest	3½%
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4-4½
Dallas	1½	London	2
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	3½
San Francisco	1½	Paris	2½
St. Louis	1½	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	2½
Berne	1½	Rome	4½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	3	Sofia	5½
Budapest	4	Warsaw	4½

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Aug. 13

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling			
Demand	$4.87⅝	$4.87⅜	$8.2397
Cables	4.87¾	4.87⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0272⅛	.0272½	.0279
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1685	.1695
Switzl'd—franc	.2288	.2290	§
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4009	.4007	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5444	.5445	§
Sweden—krona	.2512	.2513	.4537
Norway—krone	.2448	.2449	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2173	.2172	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0220
Austria—schill'g	†	†	.2382
Czechsl'a—koruna	.0345½	.0345½	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0216½	.0218½	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1887	.1887	.1893
Portugal—escudo	.0443	.0445	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*	.2610	.2610	.7187
Brazil—milreis*	.0580	.0580	.2025
Chile—peso*	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2250	.2250	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4200	.4200	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2841	.2845	.8440
India—rupee	.3640	.3641	.6180
Java—florin	.5462	.5458	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3050	.3056	*
Shanghai—dol	.1625	.1625	*
Straits Stmnts—dol	.5585	.5700	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9956	.9967½	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2040z	.2040z	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. *paper rate. zNominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Aug. 11: Receipts $11,882,138.17; expenditures, $21,828,673.53; net balance, $2,232,250,626.14, including $1,638,726,820.62 working balance; customs receipts for the month, $10,028,885.08. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $675,922,717.34; expenditures, $1,081,528,151.25, including $304,938,191.69 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $405,605,433.91; gross debt, $37,352,168,916.45, an increase of $1,732,649.55 over the previous day; gold assets, $13,034,531,910.18.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 10.12½, export 10.05. Tin steady; spot and nearby 43.15, forward 43.20. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.90-95; East St. Louis 4.75. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 4.75. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum and Chinese wolframite unchanged.

Eastman Kodak Net Declines

NEW YORK (AP)—Eastman Kodak Company, of Rochester, N. Y., reported net profit of $7,051,673, equal to $3.05 a share, for the 24 weeks ended June 11. This compares with $11,475,066, or $5.01 a share in the corresponding 1937 period.

Sugar Firm Reduces Notes

NEW YORK—American Crystal Sugar Co. reduced its promissory notes outstanding to $550,000 as of July 31, 1938, from $1,100,000 previously outstanding. The reduction was accomplished through paying off July 15, 1938, of $275,000 of notes due October 1, 1941, and July 29, of $275,000 of notes due Oct. 1, 1938.

Exchange Member Trading

WASHINGTON—Members of New York Stock Exchange during week ended July 23 traded 4,097,978 shares for their own account, or 20.63 per cent of total Exchange transactions, against 21.93 per cent in previous week and 20.64 in week ended July 9, according to compilations of the SEC.

Confectionery Sales Off

WASHINGTON — Department of Commerce reports sales of confectionery and competitive chocolate products had a value of $8,847,122 in June, against $9,091,718 in May and $9,177,656 in June, 1937.

Textile Company Delisting

WASHINGTON—The Securities and Exchange Commission granted an application of the New York Stock Exchange to delist the capital stock of Consolidated Textile Corp., effective August 20.

Paper Mill Wages Cut

WESTBROOK, Maine—John E. Hyde, vice president of the S. D. Warren Paper Company, has announced a 10 per cent wage cut for 1,800 employees of the Cumberland Mills and Gardiner plants, effective August 14.

Lamb Prices Drop To New Low Level; Hogs Off Sharply

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—By far the bulk of the steers offered sold this week at 25-50 cents lower levels, while hogs lost 75 cents to $1 in the sharpest downturn of the season, and spring lambs closed at new low prices, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

It was not alone this week's drop of 10-25 cents on spring lambs but last week's downturns as well that took lamb prices to the season's low and it was numbers as well as sluggishness in the dressed trade that brought about the rather abrupt break in the general cattle trade.

Steer Prices Drop

Strictly choice and prime medium weight and weighty steers and common to medium grass offerings to killers sold 15-25 cents lower, but good and choice fed steers and yearlings lost 25-50 cents, with instances off more on warmed-up and short-fed kinds. The week's top was at $12.75, with several loads of medium weights at the price. The best yearlings going at $12.25, with prime mixed steer and heifer yearlings at $11.50 on the low day. Medium weight steers of comparable grade at the low time were selling at $12.50, while heifers, mostly 25 cents lower, proved very irregular on medium and good grade offerings. Vealers alone sold higher, these gaining 25-50 cents, with the closing top at $10.75.

Good and choice barrows and gilts took the brunt of the week's sharp downturn on hogs, the week's sharp increase in supplies also lowering light and medium weight packing sows by a comparable amount.

Heavy weights, however, sold only 60-65 cents off, this week's top standing at $9.60 on Monday with the late top at $8.75 and the closing bulk of 180-230 pound averages at $8.50-8.70. Light packing sows dropped to a basis of $6.40-7.10, and medium weight and heavy offerings finished at $5.75-6.25.

Demand Narrow

Shipping demand was narrow and and increased proportion of lights and light lights showed up in the supply. Packing sows were offered in seasonal volume and the general trade here as elsewhere on slaughter classes reflected a sluggish and lower market on meats backed by the season's most severe heat wave.

Before the week was out top spring lambs had dropped as low as $8.50 and the best natives offered at the week's high time were $8.75. Liberal marketings of range lambs were behind downturns in the slaughter division while feeding lambs in limited numbers held up and sheep sold mostly steady. Most feeding lambs went at $7.50-7.85.

Rise in U. S. Farm Products Exports During Fiscal Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reports that American farmers sold $155,000,000 more agricultural products abroad during the fiscal year ended June 30 than during the previous 12 months. The largest gain was in wheat and the sharpest decline was in cotton.

The total value of farm exports increased from $732,474,000 to $887,682,000.

Exports of wheat, flour, corn, corn meal, barley and rice were valued at $200,262,000, compared with $30,725,000 in the previous year. The value of raw cotton shipped into foreign markets dropped to $305,070,000, compared with $374,469,000 in the 1937 fiscal year.

Tobacco exports increased $20,000,000 for a total value of $149,169,000. The increase in foreign sales of all other farm products was reported at $27,000,000.

"The most important factor in the large increase in grain exports was the above-average United States production of 1937," the Department said. "Bumper crops, resulting in adequate surpluses available for export, gave foreigners an opportunity to buy American grain at competitive prices for the first time in more than four years."

The Department said exports of wheat and flour during July totaled 8,967,000 bushels, compared with 2,783,000 in the same month last July.

New Financing Shows Sharp Increase in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—New financing during the week ended Aug. 11 was the largest in more than a month, and substantially above the comparable period last year.

Several public utility offerings—including Indianapolis Public Service, Toledo Edison and Public Service Gas and Electric—were primarily responsible for the size of the gain over the previous week.

New issues totaled $92,158,000 this week against $7,165,497 last, a compilation by Poor's Publishing Co. stated, and compared with $11,083,511 in 1937.

The break-down follows:

	Latest Week	Year Ago
Municipal	$7,784,000	$10,655,073
Public Utility	84,000,000	....
Miscellaneous	125,000	....
Stock	249,000	428,438
Total	$92,158,000	$11,083,511

Auto Output Estimated At Lowest Level in 1938

DETROIT (AP) — Predicting a "steady rise until November or December" in automobile production, Ward's Automotive Reports has estimated the current week's assemblies at 13,790 units. This volume, it said, would be "the lowest total for any week this year."

Last week's output totaled 14,771 cars and trucks and this week last year it reached 103,250 units.

Inventories Drop Seen Aiding Revival of Industrial Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A vital factor in the current revival of industrial production is the decrease in inventories, just as their accumulation was a factor in depressing many operations to unusually low levels during the past winter, according to Fitch Investors Service.

Among industrial companies recently reporting their inventories for June 30, continues the report, three quarters of them showed balance sheet reductions in the valuation of their stocks of goods of 1 per cent to 53 per cent since the end of 1937, while the rest of the companies reported increases ranging from 1 per cent to 22 per cent.

The favorable showings covered widely diversified lines of activities, while the unfavorable were largely oil and chemical concerns. The greatest number of inventory reductions for the half-year were between 5 per cent and 15 per cent, and the next greatest between the latter figure and 30 per cent. A characteristic figure appears to be around 10 per cent.

High in Ratio to Sales

At this comparative level it is apparent that the rate of reduction in many instances has been less than the curtailment in operations, as the output of durable goods in the first half of the year averaged less than 50 per cent of the rate in the similar 1937 period, while the output of nondurable goods fell off about 20 per cent. As a result, many inventories were higher in relation to recent sales than they were at the middle of last year.

Among the largest reductions were the inventories of Chrysler, General Motors, American Woolen, Caterpillar Tractor, American Brake Shoe, Douglas Aircraft, Manhattan Shirt and Congoleum-Nairn. General Motors was one of the companies reporting particularly heavy inventories at the end of last year, so that its lack of buying was severely felt by scores of other manufacturers and producers of raw materials in the early months of this year. Since the beginning of the year the leading motor companys' stocks have been reduced 37 per cent, as indicated in the balance sheet, and as compared with a year ago the reduction is 28 per cent. In ratio to second quarter sales, June 30 inventories were higher than a year ago, though the total value of $175,809,000 was smaller than at any year-end since 1934. Chrysler inventories were cut 53 per cent in the half-year and in relation to sales were just a shade heavier than a year earlier. With automobile sales looking up, it is probable that manufacturers' stocks of raw materials since the end of the half-year have approached the minimum that may safely be held.

Inventories of chemicals, as reported by the Department of Commerce, remain 22 per cent higher than a year ago, having increased through the winter, but the recent trend has been more favorable, with a reduction of 9 per cent from March to June. The cut in manufacturers' stocks of tires is one of the most notable changes in inventories, being about 30 per cent from a year ago, while distributors' stocks are slightly lower. Stocks of newsprint, on the other hand, are much higher than a year ago and have just begun to show a slight downward trend. Among reductions of good size at the end of May as compared with a year earlier were: Roofing felt, hides and leather, cast-iron boilers and radiators, steel barrels and wire cloth, while there were smaller reductions in rubber footwear, hosiery and rayon. Glass containers have increased substantially and book paper is near its top supply, while bathroom clay products have been steady and not excessive.

Stocks of soft coal at the end of June were nearly 24 per cent less than a year ago. Stocks of nonferrous metals in the hands of producers are much greater than a year ago, but recently have shown a more favorable trend, and it is indicated that supplies of these materials in the hands of manufacturers had been greatly reduced at the end of the half-year.

Wholesalers Liquidate

The liquidation of wholesalers' inventories of all kinds also has been going on slowly but steadily, with an acceleration in recent months. These stocks at the end of May were 14 per cent less than a year earlier, while sales were off 16 per cent. The greatest reduction was in dry goods, this class being off 27.2 per cent from stocks of May 31, 1937. Other large cuts were in shoes and footwear, electrical goods, general hardware, plumbing and heating supplies, paper and tobacco. Small reductions occurred in automotive supplies, drugs, groceries, industrial supplies and jewelry, while heavy hardware was in slightly greater stock than a year earlier but with not as great excess as in previous months.

Inventories held by railroads were cut 7 per cent in the first five months, mostly in May, to the smallest in more than a year.

Department store stocks are showing a slow curtailment.

In most classes of trade and industry, the trend of inventories is in the direction of reduction, whereas a year ago it was increasing and then held close to top figures in the Winter. Liquidation accelerated in recent months and it no longer is possible for business to live off its accumulated goods as readily as last Winter.

Marked Increase In Ships Now Under Construction in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Through addition of nine vessels with gross tonnage of 46,125, shipping under construction at United States shipyards rose to 519,965 gross tons for 124 vessels Aug. 1, 1938, says American Bureau of Shipping.

All these ships were being built to the Bureau's classification, and compared with 119 vessels aggregating 476,560 gross tons July 1 and 101 vessels aggregating 322,635 gross tons Aug. 1, 1937. In addition, one dredge of 3800 gross tons was being built in a United States yard for the Federal Government.

The additions during the month included four cargo vessels of 8500 gross tons each for the American Export Lines being built at the Fore River yard of Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, one 11,400 gross-ton oil tanker being built for Atlantic Refining Co. by Sun Ship Building & Dry Dock Co. at Chester, Pa., one 150-ton tug, two 170-ton oil barges and one 235-ton derrick barge being built by the Gulfport Boiler & Welding Works at Port Arthur, Texas.

Increase Reported In Albanian Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIRANA, Albania—Crude oil and hardwood timber accounted for the major percentage of Albanian exports during 1937, and of the former product, 60,000,000 tons have been exported since 1934. Italy was the largest purchaser, her last year's figure of 7,998,000 gold francs representing an increase of more than 3,000,000 gold francs on 1936.

Albania's total exports have risen 7,434,000 gold francs on the previous year's figure of 10,175,000.

Purchases of industrial machinery have jumped sixfold, and in agricultural machinery threefold, to influence the country's increase in imports from 16,770,000 gold francs in 1936 to 20,315,000 last year.

July Canadian Newsprint Output Rises 852 Tons

MONTREAL (CP)—Increase of 852 tons in July production of Canadian newsprint amounting to 202,546, compared with 201,546 tons in June, was reported by the Newsprint Association of Canada. Shipments dropped from 208,476 tons to 205,490 tons. A year ago production totalled 316,194 tons and shipments 293,671 tons.

During the month Canadian mills operated at 59.5 per cent of rated capacity, against 57.0 per cent in June and 58.7 per cent in May.

Shipments to the United States increased from 141,055 tons in June to 145,318 tons, while overseas shipments fell from 52,257 tons to 47,260 tons, the latter figure being a gain of 15.9 per cent over the corresponding month the year before.

Total North American output in the period was 286,796 tons, compared with shipments of 301,659 tons. At June 30 North American stocks totalled 724,139 tons, against 767,520 tons at the end of May.

Operating Subsidies For Two Steamship Companies Approved

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission announced it had approved operating subsidies for two steamship companies competing on the same route with the hope they would merge or pool their operations.

Officials said this was the first time the Commission had taken such action.

Subsidies were approved for the American-South African Line, Inc., and the Seas Shipping Company (Robin Line), subject to both companies meeting the Commission's terms.

The Commission rejected the American-South African Line's request for an exclusive subsidy. This company now is receiving a temporary subsidy of about $155,000 annually. The Robin Line now receives no Government aid.

In order to qualify for six-month subsidy agreements, with provision for automatic extension for 12 years at the option of the Commission, each company will be required to "exert every reasonable effort to work out or effect a satisfactory consolidation, merger, or other agreement for joint operation" over the trade route between North Atlantic ports and South Africa.

The Seas Shipping Company must agree to construct three cargo vessels, and the American-South African Line two combination passenger and cargo vessels.

The American-South African Line has estimated the cost of its new vessels at $3,650,000 each, and the Robin Line $2,000,000 each.

In authorizing subsidies for both lines, the Commission said that "neither of the applicants here is able alone to provide adequate service."

Commission officials said they were unable at this time to estimate the amount each company might receive under new subsidy agreements.

Four More Firms Accept Chicago Exchange Listing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Aviation Corporation, Checker Cab Manufacturing Corp., General Outdoor Advertising Co., and National Bond & Investment Co. have notified Chicago Stock Exchange of their intention to list their securities on that Exchange, Arthur M. Betts, chairman of exchange, announced.

This brings the list of corporations which have accepted the Exchange's listing application to 18, twelve of which have been listed and six whose applications have not been formally acted upon.

New listings are in accordance with plan to list issues of certain corporations already on New York Stock Exchange.

Automobile Financing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Dollar volume of retail automobile financing as reported by 456 organizations totaled $92,818,941 in June, against $94,917,454 in May and $193,728,106 in June, 1937, Department of Commerce reported.

Decline in Corn Prices Features Trading in Grain

CHICAGO, Aug. 13 (AP)—In at least one respect, the corn market at present is making a more spectacular exhibit than wheat does—namely, bigger tumbles shown in prices.

Downward plunges of corn the past week have approximated 5 cents a bushel at times, against half that for wheat. An outstanding reason given is that highly beneficial rains were received in some parts of the corn belt where before there had been complaint of damaging dry weather.

Putting much additional downward pressure on corn values was the fact that a heavy aggregate of sales of futures resulted from knockout of belief held by many traders that a referendum vote of farmers would be forced as a means to determine whether a corn marketing quota and a Government corn loan were to be instituted.

Compared with a week ago, corn prices this morning were 2¾-3⅞ cents a bushel lower, wheat 1½-2¾ cents down, oats ⅛-⅝ off, rye showing ⅞-1⅜ drop, and provisions at setbacks ranging from 42 cents to 60 cents.

Fixing of the latest official corn yield estimate at 2,566,000,000 bushels implies that Government loans on corn will be mandatory provided present crop prospects are maintained until the 1938 corn crop taken as a whole is matured. The estimate, moreover, although disposing of uncertainties relative to a farmers' referendum, proved to be a surprise that apparently had not been counted on in various quarters. This was that the new corn crop forecast pointed to about 41,000,000 bushels probable larger harvest than generally expected.

One of the most conspicuous features of wheat trading has been that importing countries are obtaining their supplies to an unusual extent from Russia. The Russian shipments for a week have totaled more than came from any other nation. Low prices quoted for the Russian grain made it attractive to buyers, although the quality was not all that could be desired.

Largely dominating the rye market are reports that Poland as well as other overseas producers will harvest liberal amounts this season, and that comparatively little North American rye may be needed abroad. Oats derive support from indications of unfavorable crop developments East.

Provisions chiefly reflect corn price downturns.

Carloadings Rise Good News to Rail Equipment Makers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Probable extension of the current uptrend in weekly carloadings has brought a ray of hope to rail equipment and accessory makers, according to Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

Recovery of anything like normal rail traffic should prove highly stimulating because the rails, in their desperate efforts to economize, have depleted inventories, curtailed maintenance work, and postponed car and locomotive buying.

Moreover, a higher level of traffic would necessitate increased maintenance work, particularly the replacement of worn parts on equipment and attention to road beds. Naturally, brakes and brake shoes, track laying materials, and car and locomotive parts would be the first accessories to feel the increased demand.

"An extended period of substantially better business must take place before the roads will be in a position to enter capital markets for the purchase of new equipment or even restore to normal levels their purchases of maintenance supplies," says the analysis. "Moreover, since the position of the railroads is constantly declining as the result of persistent competitive pressure, traffic in each recovery period cannot be expected to attain peaks previously established. Thus, equipment needs are successively less."

Wheat Fractionally Higher in Chicago

CHICAGO, Aug. 13 (AP)—Encountering support credited to milling interests, exporters and some "shorts" the wheat market was fractionally higher most of the time today.

With prices near the five-year lows, sellers were timid, but there was no outstanding incentive to buy. In the first hour gains never exceeded ½ cent.

Farmers apparently were dissatisfied with current prices, traders said, and were not selling freely, with the result that the usual pressure on the market from that source had been minimized. Moreover, flour sales continued good and many believed more milling support as well as buying by exporters could be expected in view of the low quotations. A statement crediting Secretary Wallace with an estimate that the United States might not sell more than 50,000,000 bushels for export during the current season attracted attentoion.

National Bank Deposits Are Highest in 18 Months

WASHINGTON (AP)—Deposits in national banks on June 30 were the highest in a year and a half.

Marshall R. Diggs, acting comptroller of the currency, said 5,248 national banks reported deposits of $26,815,894,000, an increase of $577,652,000 since March and $49,981,000 since a year ago.

Total assets of the banks increased to $30,387,082,000, this was $563,582,000 more than in March and $50,011,000 more than a year ago.

Loans and discounts declined slightly to $8,334,624,000, as against $8,631,366,000 in March and $8,812,895 a year ago.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
1	3⅛s '45-'43	109.23	109.23	109.23
10	3¼s '46-'44	109.24	109.24	109.24
3	2¾s '47-'45	106.19	106.19	106.19
5	2½s '45	105.28	105.28	105.28
1	4¼s '52-'47	118.28	118.28	118.28
14	2⅞s '60-'55	104.5	104.4	104.4
Federal Farm Mortgage				
3	3s '47-'42	106	106	106
2	3s '49-'44	106.10	106.10	106.10
Home Owners Loan				
2	2¼s '49-'39	102.22	102.22	102.22

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
1	Alleghany 5s '44	70½	70½	70½
1	Allegh Val 4s '42	104½	104½	104½
5	Allied Strs 4½s '50	93	93	93
2	Am I G Ch 5½s '49	104	104	104
5	Am Int 5½s '49	101	101	101
26	Am T & T 5½s '43	113	113	113
6	Am T & T 3¼s '66	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2	Am T & T 3¼s '61	104	104	104
1	Am W W & E 6s '75	99	99	99
5	Arm Del 4s '55	98	98	98
1	AT & SF 4s '95	106	106	106
8	AT & SF aj 4s '95 st	95	94½	95
22	AT & SF cv 4½s '48	100⅛	100	100
1	AT & SF T Sh L 4s '58	107	107	107
1	AT & SF 4s C-A '62	106	106	106
2	Atl Knox & No 5s '46	105	105	105
3	A C Line 1st 4s '52	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
1	A C Line 5s '45	78	78	78
1	Bald Loco 5s '40 st	99	99	99
8	B & O rfg 6s '95	21	20⅝	20⅝
33	B & O 1st 5s '48	40¾	40½	40½
21	B & O rfg 5s '95	20¼	20¼	20¼
10	B & O 5s '96 F	20¼	19½	20¼
7	B & O 5s 2000 D	18⅝	18½	18½
56	B & O cv 4½s '60	16⅛	15⅝	16
12	B & O 4s '48	39	39	39
1	B & O 4sPLE&WV '41	35	35	35
10	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	99⅛	99	99
7	Beth Stl 3½s '52	95	94½	94½
6	Boston&Me 5s '67	31	30½	31
3	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	63½	63	63
6	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	106¾	106¾	106¾
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '60	73¼	73	73¼
3	Buf R&P 4½s '57	28½	28½	28½
2	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	93	93	93
1	Can Sou 5s '62	89¼	89¼	89¼
1	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	118	118	118
11	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	115	115	115
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115½	115½	115½
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114¾	114¾	114¾
5	Can Pac 5s '54	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	10¼	10¼	10¼
2	Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	101⅛	101	101
1	Cen R R N J 5s '87	28	28	28
2	C & O 3½s '96 D	94¼	94¼	94¼
11	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	94	93⅞	94
5	Chi & Alton 3s '49	17	17	17
1	CB&Q 4½s '77	87¼	87⅜	87⅜
2	CB&Q gen 4s '58	94	94	94
3	Chi & Erie 5s '82	82½	80⅞	82½
2	Chi Gt West 4s '59	17¼	17¼	17¼
16	Chi I & L 4s '47	12	12	12
1	C&NW rfg 5s 2037	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1	C&NW 4½s 2037 C	9¼	9¼	9¼
8	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	8¼	8¼	8¼
1	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	90	90	90
1	Cleve U T 5s '73	81	81	81
2	Clev U T 4½s '77 C	72¾	72¼	72¼
1	Com Cred 3¼s '51	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5	Com Ed 3½s '68	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
7	Com Ed 4s '81	108½	108½	108½
37	Com Ed cv 3½s '58	106⅝	106⅜	106½
6	Conn Riv P 3¾s '61	107¾	107¾	107¾
10	Con Edis 3½s '48	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5	Con Edis 3¼s '46	104½	104½	104½
12	Con Edis 3½s '58	101⅝	101⅜	101⅜
2	Con Oil 3½s '51	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	Consum Pow 3½s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
3	Container 5s '43	96	96	96
5	Crown Cork 4s '50	103	103	103
1	Cuba RR 7½s '46	51½	51½	51½
27	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	51⅞	51	51
1	Del P & L 4½s '69	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Den G&E 5s '51 st	107½	107½	107½
11	D&RG West 5s '78	9⅞	9½	9½
7	Det Ed 3½s '66	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
10	Det T Tun 4½s '61	93	93	93
6	E TenV&G cn 5s '56	79	79	79
2	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	106½	106½	106½
3	Erie rfg 5s '67	13¾	13½	13½
16	Erie rfg 5s '76	13½	13½	13½
22	Erie 1st 4s '96	38	38	38
7	Erie gen lien 4s '96	20	19	20
1	Erie&Jer 6s '55	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
1	Gen Mot Acc 3s '46	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3	Gen Stl Cst 5½s '49	57½	57	57
2	Goodrich 4¼s '56	99½	98⅞	98⅞
3	Goodrich 6s '34	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
4	Grd Rap&Ind 4½s '41	104	104	104
1	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	102	102	102
4	Gt Nor 4s '46H	85⅝	85½	85½
2	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
1	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	18	18	18
1	Ill Cen s '52	47	47	47
20	Ill Cen 5s '55	37	37	37
2	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	41¼	41¼	41¼
3	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
1	Ill Steel 4½s '40	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1	Inland Stl 3⅜s '61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1	Interb R Tr 6s '32	31	31	31
11	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
6	Int Hydro El 6s '44	75	74⅜	74⅜
8	Int Paper 6s '55	87½	87	87
4	Int Paper 5s '47	97½	97¼	97¼
75	Int-T&T cv 4½s '39	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
6	Int T&T 4½s '52	68½	68½	68½
6	Int T&T 5s '55	70½	70½	70½
1	Jones&LauSt 4¼s '61	97	97	97
1	Int G&E 4½s '80	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	Ind T 4½s '61 st	72	72	72
2	Kings Co Lt 5s '54	95	95	95
1	Leh Val 4s 2003	19½	19½	19½
2	Leh Val Term 5s '41	52½	52	52
1	Liggett&M 5s '51	124¼	124¼	124¼
5	Loews 3½s '46	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Lorillard Co 5s '51	121	121	121
8	Louis&Ark 5s '69	79½	79¼	79¼
19	Louis&N un 4s '40	100⅝	100½	100⅝
8	Lou G&El 3½s '66	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	McCrory Strs 5s '51	105½	105½	105½
1	McKes&Rob 5½s '50	103½	103½	103½
16	Mo Pac 5½s '49	4¼	4¼	4¼
1	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	62½	62½	62½
10	Mob&Oh 5s '38	22⅛	22	22⅛
5	Mob&O Montg 5s '47	23	23	23
5	MonWPPSv 4½s '60	106½	106½	106½
2	Mon WPP Sv 6s '65	98¼	98¼	98¼
3	Nash Cha&StL 4s '78	64½	64½	64½
3	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	103½	103½	103½
5	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105¾	105½	105½
5	N Eng T&T 4½s '61B	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝
3	N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	100	100	100
1	N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	100½	100½	100½
1	N O Tex&M 5½s '54	34¾	34¾	34¾
5	NY & Putn 4s '93	55	55	55
2	NYC rfg 5s 2013	61	60	60
9	NYC 4½s 2013 A	55	53½	54
7	NYC cn 4s '98	65½	64⅝	64⅝
10	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	55	54¾	54¾
9	NYC Ch&StL 5½s '74A	43½	43½	43½
5	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	38	37½	37½
2	NY Ch&StL 4s '46	60	60	60
4	NY Conn 4½s '53	102	102	102
7	NY Greenwd L 5s '46	17	17	17
6	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	17	17	17
2	NYNH&H clt 6s '40	25½	25⅛	25½
2	NYNH&H 4s '55	14½	14½	14½
1	NYNH&H 3½s '54	13	13	13
1	NY O & W gen 4s '55	6½	6½	6½
5	NY Steam 6s '47	106	106	106
1	NY Steam 5s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	NY Tel 3¼s '67	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1	NY W&Bost 4½s '46	4½	4½	4½
6	Nor Pac ½s 2047	68½	68⅜	68⅜
4	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	104	103¾	103¾
13	Ogden&L Cha 4s '48st	4½	4½	4½
2	Ohio Ed 4s '65	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4	Ohio Ed 3¾s '82	99¾	99¾	99¾
2	Okl'homaG&E3¾s'66	103¼	103¼	103¼
4	OklahomaG&E 4s '46	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝
8	Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	100½	100⅜	100⅜
2	Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	104	104	104
5	Pac G & E 3¾s '61	107½	107½	107½
3	Pac Gas &El4s'64	111	111	111
5	Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	105¾	105¾	105¾
2	Para Bway 3s 55ct	62	62	62
2	ParaPict 3¼s '47	81	81	81
23	Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	101	100¾	101
8	Pen RR gen 5s '68	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	96½	96½	96½
5	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	82½	82	82
15	Pen RR 3¼s '52	81⅜	81¼	81¼
1	Phil Bal&Wash 5s '74	108	108	108
11	Phila Co 5s '67	95⅜	95⅛	95⅛
2	Phil Elec 3½s '67	108¾	108¾	108¾
2	Phil Read C&I 6s '49	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
3	Philippine Ry 4s '37	15½	15½	15½
5	Pillsbury Fl M 6s '43	105	105	105
5	PCC&StL 4½s '77	95	95	95
3	Postal Tel&C5s'53	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
1	Readg 4½s '97A	75	75	75
2	Rem Rand 4¼s '56	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	Repub Steel 5½s '54	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1	Repub Steel 4½s '61	89½	89½	89½
10	Repub Steel 4½s '56	89⅜	89¼	89¼
1	RI Ark&La4½s '34	12½	12½	12½
4	Safeway Strs 4s '47	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	StLSF 5s '50 B ct	10	10	10
1	StLSF 4½s '78 ctf st	9	9	9
9	StP&KC ShL 4½s '41	8¼	8¼	8¼
1	Sea A L 6s '45 ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
3	Sea-All Fla 6s '35 A ct	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1	Shell Un 3½s '51	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2	Simmons 4s '52	97⅝	97½	97½
1	So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	So Col Pow 6s '47	98	98	98
2	Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	100	100	100
13	Sou Pac 4½s '68	48	46½	46½
6	Sou Pac 4½s '81	47	46½	46½
10	So Pac 4½s '69	47	46½	46½
5	So Pac rfg 4s '55	67½	67⅜	67½
2	So Pac 3¾s '46	59¾	59¾	59¾
9	South Ry 6½s '56	55½	55	55
3	South Ry gen 6s '56	54½	53½	53½
1	South Ry cn 5s '94	73½	73½	73½
3	South Ry gen 4s '56	40½	40	40½
12	Sou Ry 4s M&O '38	95	95	95
2	So Ry 4s StL '51	61	61	61
2	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
3	Studebaker 6s cv '45	76	75	75
7	Tex Corp 3½s '51	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
8	Third Ave aj 5s '60	7¼	7¼	7¼
3	Third Ave 4s '60	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
5	Tren G&E 5s '49	120	120	120
4	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111½	111½	111½
2	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5	Un Pac 3½s '70	92	92	92
1	Un Cig-Wh Str 5s '52	73	73	73
35	Unit Drug 5s '53	79	78¼	78¼
17	US Steel 3¼s '48	103⅛	103	103
1	Unit Stky 4¼s '51 ww	93¾	93¾	93¾
3	Util 2P&L 5s '59	48½	48½	48½
2	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	103½	103½	103½
1	Warner Bros 6s '39	76	76	76
16	Westch Lt 3½s '67	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
3	West Pen P 3½s '66	109¼	109¼	109¼
2	West Shore 4s 2361	55¼	55¼	55¼
2	WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1	Westn Pac1st 5s '46	20	20	20
1	Western Un 5s '51	72½	72½	72½
3	Western Un 5s '60	72	72	72
1	Western Un 4½s '50	69	69	69
2	Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	91	91	91

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
2	Abitibi P&P 5s '53	65	65	65
5	Antioquia 7s '45A	8½	8⅜	8½
6	Antioquia 7s '45D	8½	8½	8½
6	Antioquia 1st 7s '57	7⅝	7½	7½
5	Antioquia 3d 7s '57	8	7⅞	7⅞
7	Australia 4½s '56	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛
1	Belgium 7s '55	112	112	112
1	Belgium 6½s '49	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5	Berl City El 6½s '51	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
2	Brazil 6½s '26-57	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1	Brisbane 5s '57	100¼	100¼	100¼
4	Buen A 4½s 4¾s '75	62½	62½	62½
5	Canada 4s '60	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1	Canada 3¼s '61	103½	103½	103½
8	Canada 3s '67	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
5	Chile 6s '61 Jan	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
1	Chile 6s '61 Feb	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
1	Chile 6s '61 Sept	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
8	Copenhag 5s '52	99	99	99
2	Cuba 5½s '53	103	103	103
7	Cuba 5½s '45	69¼	69	69
1	Cuba 4½s '77	58	58	58
11	Czecho 8s '51	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
12	Czecho 8s '52	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
5	Denmark 6s '52	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
4	Denmark 5½s '55	101¼	101¼	101¼
59	Denmark 4½s '62	99⅞	99½	99½
1	Fiat 7s'46	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2	GerCAgrBk6s'60 Jul	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
16	GerGov 5½s'65	24⅛	23¾	23¾
2	Ger Govt 7s'49	31	31	31
2	Ger Gen El 7s'45	49¼	49¼	49¼
1	Ger Gen El 6½s'40	49¼	49¼	49¼
3	Ger Gen El 6s'48	49¼	49¼	49¼
15	GtConElPJap 7s'4	63	62⅞	63
1	GtConElPJap 6½s'50	51	51	51
15	Japan 6½s'54	69	67	68
6	Japan 5½s'65	50¾	50¾	50¾
1	Jugoslav Bk 7s '57	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
1	N Sou Wales 5s '57	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1	N Sou Wales 5s '58	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
5	Orient Dev 6s '53	48½	48½	48½
4	Orient Dev 5½s '58	44	44	44
10	Par-Orl RR 5½s '68	90½	90	90
15	Peru 1st 6s '60	9⅞	9¾	9¾
1	Peru 2d 6s 1961	9¾	9¾	9¾
1	Rhine-Main 7s '50	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
5	Rhine Westph 6s '52	30	30	30
1	Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
7	Sao Paulo St 7s '40	29	28¾	28¾
1	Sao Paulo St 6s '68	8½	8½	8½
18	Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	26¼	26	26¼
2	Shinyetsu E 6½s '52	50½	50¼	50½
2	Taiwan El P 5½s '71	45½	45	45½
1	Tokyo City 5½s '61	46¾	46¾	46¾
15	Tokyo El Lt 6s '52	49	48¾	49
2	UnStlWk 6½s '47 A	38	38	38
1	Yokohama 6s '61	49	49	49

Total today, estimated Aug. 13, 2,450,000. Previous day, 5,463,800. Week ago, 3,054,000. Year ago, 3,175,850. Two years ago, 3,616,000. Jan. 1 to date, estimated, 1,103,833,705. Year ago, 1,928,673,350. Two years ago, 2,189,888,000.

Japanese Sugar Output At New High in 1937-38

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sugar production in Japan, including the Island of Formosa, reached a new all-time high record during the current 1937-38 season with 1,205,538 long tons, according to Lambert & Co. Output this year is 12,847 tons or a little more than 1 per cent over last year's production which was Japan's largest crop up to that time.

Harvesting of the crop commenced last November and was completed in June. Of the 1,205,538 tons produced, 1,160,481 tons were obtained from sugarcane, and 45,057 tons from sugar beets. Of the previous year's outturn, 1,149,397 tons came from sugarcane and 43,294 tons from sugar beets.

Sugar consumption in Japan approximates 1,085,000 long tons annually. The surplus production is expected to be marketed in China.

National Cash Register Places $6,000,000 Issue

NEW YORK (AP) — National Cash Register Co. placed privately with an insurance company an issue of $6,000,000 debentures bearing 3¼ per cent, it was announced.

Sale of the debentures, which mature in 1953, provided funds to be applied to liquidation of the company's domestic bank loans.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Interim				
Crown Zellerbach	12½c		Oct. 1	Sept 13
Accumulated				
Langley's Ltd 7% conv pf	$2.50		Sept 22	Aug. 24
Walker & Co	37½c		Aug. 25	Aug. 18
Irregular				
Clark (DL) Co	25c		Sept 1	Aug. 20
Increased				
Alexander's Dept Strs, Inc	35c		July 25	July 15
Potash Co of Am	50c		Oct. 1	Sept 15
Initial				
Brown Oil Corp 6% cum pf	$3	S	Aug. 31	Aug. 22
Can & Dom Sug Co. Ltd (new)	12½c	Q	Sept 1	Aug. 15
Stock				
Pet Corp of Am	*		Sep. 26	Aug. 22
Regular				
Acme Steel	25c	Q	Sep. 12	Aug. 22
Agricul Ins Co (Watertown, N Y)	75c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
City I & F pf	$1.62½	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 22
Clark Equip pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Del & Bound Brook RR Co	$2	Q	Aug. 20	Aug. 16
Dominion Fdy & Stl pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Fin Co of Am, A & B	15c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Do pf A	8¾c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
First Hold Corp (Pasadena Cal) 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Indust Bk of Hartford (Conn)	$1	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Kerlyn Oil, A	8¾c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Keystone Natl Bank in Pittsburgh	75c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Do	75c	Q	Nov. 1	Sep. 15
Lexington U pf	$1.62½	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 8
Ludlow Mfg As	$1.50		Sep. 1	Aug. 12
Macassa Mines Ltd	5c	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Peop Drug St Inc	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Aug. 10
Do 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Phila Germantown & Norristn RRCo	$1.50	Q	Sep. 6	Aug. 20
Pioneer Gold Mines of British Columbia	10c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 1
Potash Co of Am, 6% pf	30c	S	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
South'gton Hdw Co	25c		July 30	July 26
Tampa Gas Co 8% pf	$2	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
U S Plywood Cp $1.50 cum conv pf	37½c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
W Va Water Svc Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15

*Stockholders will receive one share of Consolidated Oil Corp. common stock for each five shares of Petroleum Corp. of America held.

Boston Stocks

Aug. 13

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Alban	89¾	89¼	89¾	89½
8.00	Bos Edison	132	131⅞	132	131½
	Bos&Me pf	3½	3½	3½	3⅞
.64b	Bos Pers Prop	11¼	11¼	11¼	12
1.00	Employ Group	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
.50a	Narr Rac A	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
6.25a	NE Tel&Tel	104	104	104	103¼

b Exclusive of extras. d Paid in 1937; includes $2 per share paid prior to 3-for-1 split-up.

N. E. Milk Output Above Average

New England milk production as of August 1 was 4.7 per cent cent above the five-year average, New England crop reporting service announced. Daily production per cow was 16.42 pounds, fractionally less than on Aug. 1, 1937.

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

A Public School Summer Day Camp in Action

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Where a Public School System Runs Full Tilt in Summer

Day Camp Is an Invaluable Way of Teaching Right Use of Leisure—Opinion of Winnetka Educators

By Grace M. Miller

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Winnetka, Ill.

Summer vacation—yet some of the public schools here have been humming. If you had been around a few days ago you would have seen happy faced youngsters popping out of rooms and scurrying busily down halls. You would have heard muffled pounding behind one door, where a pioneer cabin has been going up. In other rooms you would have seen groups of youngsters poring studiously over school books, or quietly listening during a story hour. There's "shop," picture developing, puppet making, horseback riding, swimming.

Yes, it's a summer day camp, set up this year for the first time by the Winnetka public school system.

To the children it means the joys of camp life for six packed-full-of-fun weeks, and at the same time, come night, the home supper table and their own beds to hop into.

To educators it means a chance to teach children the constructive use of leisure.

There are two kinds of leisure-time pursuits, the constructive wholesome kind, and the self-indulgent, declares Carleton Washburne, superintendent of the Winnetka schools. Under self-indulgent he lists bridge playing, smoking, drinking, listening to thrilling radio programs, reading thrill fiction, watching exciting movies.

Constructive use of leisure he defines as doing the things that build one up and, consequently, improve civilization. For instance: group sports, handicrafts, self-expression in art, a cultural understanding of music and literature, taking part in community dramatics.

Youngsters were allowed to choose whether to take all recreational activities, all summer school studies, or a combination of both. To the surprise of the teachers, only 30 out of some 200 signed up for recreation alone. Children like school these days.

Step into one of the Junior High classrooms of the camp. There's Bill, head bent over an arithmetic book. Was he lazy during the regular school term, and now spending precious vacation hours catching up? No. Bill likes arithmetic. Just wanted to go on with it. He'll be ahead of some in his class, come September, but that doesn't matter in progressive schools, where each child goes ahead at his own speed.

Jim, over there, is doing an arithmetic test. He's putting in some needed extra time on the subject. Betty, with the yellow braids and blue ribbons, is writing a composition. Several others are studying language.

Later in the day all these youngsters will be riding horseback past sunny meadows or over woodland trails, swimming in the New Trier High School pool, going on nature hikes, or scouting around with a kodak.

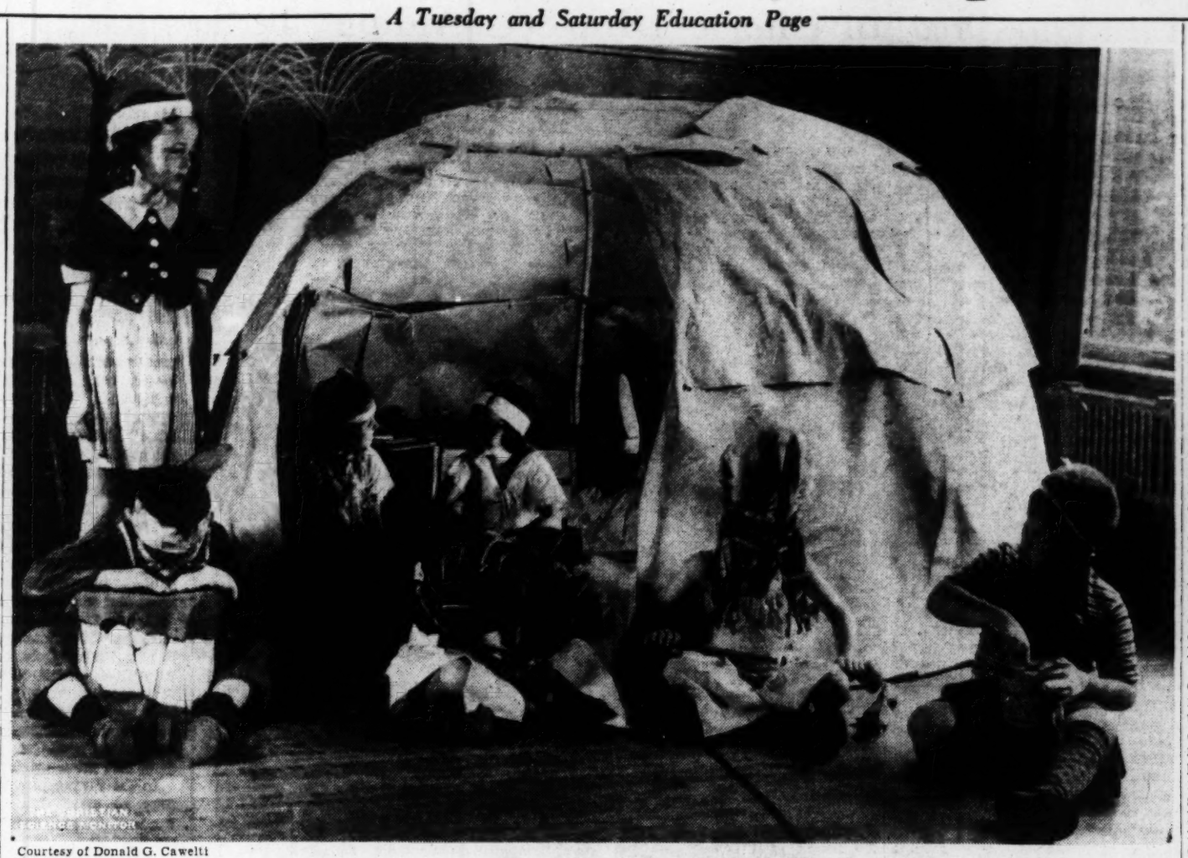
The camp is not limited to Winnetka children. It's for any who pay the tuition ($18 for full days; $12 for half days; extra charges for swimming and riding).

Down in the basement at the Horace Mann School, where most of the camp activities are carried on, there's a door with a paper pinned on it that says: "Don't open. Pictures being developed." Inside an improvised dark room eight-and ten-year-old youngsters "seesaw" strips of film through trays of developer. Educational? Yes. "But first of all it's a lot of fun," the photographer pointed out, "and the more things children learn how to do, such as developing pictures, the less likely they are to be sensation seekers."

"Shop" is carried on at the Skokie School. One afternoon you could have seen a fifth-grade girl boring holes in the side of a wooden dollhouse, preparatory to cutting out the windows with a scroll saw. The wood wobbled in the vise, and a boy left the boat hull he was digging out and stepped over to help her.

Other boys were making crossbows and diligently sandpapering tall archery bows to satin smoothness. The crossbows were much liked substitutes for "tommy guns" the boys had at first clamored to make. A Robin Hood film had helped the instructor turn the tide away from gangsterdom.

As to the children's endorsement of the day camp: "It's swell!" exclaimed a Junior High girl. "I like it pretty well," a small boy shyly said; while another boy, who looked as if he might be captain of his ball team, shouted, "It's O. K.!" A be-pigtailed miss of seven said, "I like it, 'cause there's lots more to do than there is at home. Horseback riding's best." Could she stick on? Merry eyes rolled sideways in a droll look, and an emphatic nod of her head set the pigtails flying.



Courtesy of Donald G. Cawelti

The Second-Grade Children in the Winnetka Summer School and Day Camp Built Themselves a Hogan in Connection With Their Study of the Indians of the Southwest. The Camp Has Been Running This Summer Under the Supervision of the Winnetka (Ill.) Public Schools.

Motor Trips With the Children

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Iowa

Dear Editor:

I have always enjoyed the helpful suggestions which have been sent in to this department and I should like to add one of my own which our family found helpful.

In the United States (especially in summer) nearly every family that owns an automobile takes one or more trips of longer or shorter duration. When there are children in the family, there are times during a day of driving when they get restless and find it difficult to sit still. On a 6,000-mile trip that our family took last summer, we found two ways to help the children rest instead of being restless.

We were learning the Ten Commandments, and every day, and sometimes several times a day, each child tried to say as many of the commandments as he or she could remember. Any other bit of memorizing also would do the trick, and even the grown-up members of the party will find it helpful to think about some of the great thoughts in the world of literature, whether it be in prose or in verse, in the Scriptures or from some other book. A little thought before the trip can provide a few things that will be worthwhile to memorize, and they can be typed up and put in a convenient place so they can be had easily whenever wanted during the trip.

Another suggestion for travelers is to take along a song book and two or three times a day have a community sing. The reason for having the song books along is to brush up on certain songs, the words of which may slip your memory. This is a happy custom, even though the members of the party may not all be officially trained singers; enthusiasm is always an acceptable substitute for technique. There are songs for all moods and times of day. Sometimes there can be harmonizing and sometimes different members of the group can sing solos.

It is surprising how many miles can be ticked off on the speedometer while you are singing or reciting. We drove from ten to fourteen hours a day, with six persons in the car, including three children whose ages ranged from three to eight years, and part of our unalloyed enjoyment of the trip was due to the use of the entertainment devices just mentioned. I hope this suggestion will prove as helpful to others as it has been for us. (Mrs.) B. K.

* * *

Summer Pastimes

Illinois

Dear Parents:

In the spring we begin to keep a little notebook of different amusements as we think of them, and every once in a while one or the other of the children comes in with a new idea such as: circus, picnic, lemonade stand, hike, Indian Village, camping, etc. Then when there comes a day in the summer when there seems to be nothing to do, we turn to our notebook. Each of these ideas furnishes pleasant pastime and harmonious play for children of all ages.

During my spring cleaning there always seem to be some old clothes that cannot be used so we put these, together with an old quilt or rug, into a covered box in the garage where they are accessible to the children for playing dress-up, gypsy, Indian, etc. Even the boys enjoy this collection and often some other child in the neighborhood will contribute to its contents.

When the weather gets very hot I spend an hour every morning reading to the children. This is our "story hour" and each day brings a larger audience. Sometimes the older children will read the simple stories to the little ones and then I, in turn, will read a story of their selection to them. This teaches the children to listen whether or not the subject is of special interest to them, which is a very valuable asset.

As the summer comes to a close there is usually a simple picnic planned, right at home, and sometimes the other mothers join us. This usually calls for an impromptu program, and so have ended several happy summer vacations. The little notebook is already well in use this summer. (Mrs.) M. V.

When You Write to the Parent Column

If those of you who typewrite your letters will type them double space and on one side of the paper only, it will be a great help and perhaps speed along their delivery. You see, all letters that are typed single space, or written on both sides of the paper have to be copied over in this department.

We pass along these suggestions, believing that you would be only too glad to carry them out if you knew how much easier it makes the preparation of the column at this end. Of one thing, however, you may be sure—your letters are always welcome whether they be written by hand or on the typewriter.—Editor of The Parent.

A Saturday Column

And the Sun Comes Up

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hike
For fun,
For recreation,
For comradeship,
For inspiration.
Hike
To keep a mountain tryst,
To spot perchance an amethyst,
For news of the day where the town leaves off
And brooks begin.
Hike
To camp where cares grow thin
And stars grow thick,
And the sun comes up
In the morning!

Alice Chamberlain Kendall

Franco-American Letter Exchange

New York City School Project in Language Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Arrangements have been made with the Correspondance Scolaire Internationale to establish in New York city a bureau through which students of French in local high schools may correspond with French students who are studying English in the secondary institutions of France.

"Improvement of the learning of French by American students, expansion of the pupils' horizon of experience, and furtherance of international amity and respect between the young people of both nations should follow the inauguration of the program," declared Dr. Lawrence A. Wilkins, Director of Foreign Languages in the public education system here.

The bureau will be conducted under the joint auspices of the Department of Foreign Languages of the New York City Board of Education, the metropolitan chapter of the American Association of Teachers of French, and the Correspondance Scolaire Internationale, of Paris.

Both French and American students will be required to correct the foreign language mistakes made in their correspondence. American correspondents, for example, will make recommendations for the improvement of the English written in France. And when a French student receives a letter written in French, he is expected to report necessary corrections to his American friend.

The program is carried on without cost to the Board of Education, since 10 cents is charged correspondents for each name.

For several years the Board of Education has conducted a similar program between students in Latin-American countries and New York City high school pupils to foster interest in Spanish, and favorable results in that field have encouraged this expansion of the correspondence plan of learning a foreign language. Mexico, Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Argentina are among the countries which have been cooperating in the scheme.

Many international friendships have resulted from the exchange of letters, according to Dr. Wilkins.

Bruce Buttles

ART
United States

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The Home Forum

The Tennessee Revisited

I WONDER should I go again, I said to myself, mindful of the common belief that a traveler, once he has gone somewhere and enjoyed his going, returns at the risk of marring the memory of his initial pleasure. I went again to the Tennessee River, I dared that *caveat viator*, and fortune favored me.

⁂

PROMPTLY AT SIX o'clock on Saturday evening, the tug *Eagle* pushed the head of the *Golden Eagle* out from her wharfboat into the middle of the Mississippi, and we were on our way from St. Louis to Muscle Shoals, Alabama. Upriver lay the new streamlined, air-conditioned boat which Streckfus Steamers are building for the St. Louis excursion trade. We on the small old looked at the huge new. The modern new had no paddle wheel, no twin stacks, no stages, no scroll-saw decoration, no bull railing, no knobby excrescent pilot-house. Diesel-engined, twin-screwed, aluminum in color, all four of her decks completely enclosed with large plate glass windows and port holes, she looked like a cross between a Zeppelin and a streamlined Greyhound Bus.

As yet unnamed, she is the future; the *Golden Eagle* is the past. The *Golden Eagle* was built in 1904 for the cotton trade on the Lower Mississippi. In old photograph albums one sees pictures of what she once looked like in service, cotton boats loaded so high with cotton all you can see above the walls of bales are pilot-house and stacks. She is the last boat on the inland waters to carry the old twin stages. She has oak bitts in which the deep rope burns of long use are as black as old saddle leather. Although most of her old wood kevels have been replaced by iron ones, she still has left one Osage orange kevel aft. She is the last packet with the patina of the steamboat days on her. And she has the best cook and the best grub pile on the inland waters today. I have eaten, and I know.

Early Sunday morning we tied up at Cape Girardeau, Missouri. We set ashore on the fine cobblestoned levee the eighty barrels and six hundred boxes of vinegar we had consigned for the town, while the passengers disembarked for church services. The names on the brick waterfront buildings, Albert, Hobbs, Dempsey, Vogelsanger, affirm the successive waves of French, English, Irish, and German immigration which explored and settled the Mississippi Valley.

⁂

STEAMBOATING IS A sitting pastime. As we steamed placidly down the river, we sat to eat, to chat, to watch the willowed shores of the eddying Mississippi, to sing: "Du, du liegst mir im Hertzen," and other old favorites. At noon we reached the mouth of the Ohio, and turned up that noble river past Cairo, Illinois, still an important terminal for Ohio and Mississippi River packets. All afternoon we breasted the current of the Ohio, landing at Paducah just before dark, where we stretched our legs in the streets of the town.

Monday morning found us in the Tennessee River, about sixty miles above its mouth at Paducah. I am fond of the intimacy and wildness of the Tennessee River. The channel shifts from bank to bank, and we passed close enough to the banks to see into their life, to smell the damp clay and the acrid odor of horse vines behind the clumps of willows, sycamores, and maples which border the river. The honeysuckle rioted over bank and tree stump. Occasionally the wall verdure of the bank was broken by a bridge, a cabin in a clearing, a musseler's camp, a ferry landing with a planked road running down the bank to the edge of the water. We passed creeks and peered up into their tree-filtered light.

⁂

PILOTS ARE SHY: they don't mix much with the passengers; but catch your pilot, engage his interest, and he'll talk and talk well. Monday morning after breakfast I sought out Captain Roy Smith, one of the two Tennessee River pilots who had joined us at Paducah. In the soft speech of a soft climate, he told me of a projected cut-off through the Tennessee, Big Bear Creek, and the Tombigbee River, which would shorten the river route from Pittsburgh to New Orleans some 420 miles. He gave me an interesting bit of folklore about the leaf rise in the river. Every autumn, when the leaves fall, the river rises, rain or no rain. "It always works," he said. At Newburg Landing, on the Tennessee, lives Captain J. Bodin Hensley whom the Governor of Tennessee made Admiral of the Tennessee River. "Captain Hensley was a little scratched," Captain Smith said with a smile, "when the Governor made Captain Louis Igert also an Admiral of the Tennessee. He thought that the Tennessee should have only one Admiral; that, if the Governor must make Captain Igert an officer of the Tennessee, he should have made him a Vice-Admiral." It's too bad that incidents like that can happen only in the South, not in the North, too. They show a wise and proper respect for the claims of living gaily.

Early Tuesday morning, we locked through the great new Pickwick Dam to find a surprise above. The mile and a half wide dam has turned what was the narrow Tennessee into a river as wide as the Ohio at Paducah. Moving up the new man-made river with its long vistas, hill enclosed at the bends, we landed at Sheffield Landing for a land trip around Muscle Shoals and the TVA.

⁂

ON THE WAY back, we stopped at Shiloh. One of the decisive battles of the Civil War was fought here. Now peace is, in Blake's phrase, the genius or presiding deity of the place. The park stands on a bluff overlooking the river. It is beautifully laid out and cared for. The river bank proper has been left wild. As I walked along under the trees and over the lawn which borders the bank, I could look through openings in the verdure to the hills distant on the east side of the river. Soft Negro voices, boat noises, drifted up from the *Golden Eagle* below. It was there, too, that I discovered the legend-rich passion flower, or maypop, growing wild on the bank. A bird, possibly a Southern warbler, began his song: a long, short, long, short, long, with an interval of a third between them, then a caesura followed by a phrase of seven short quick pipes. I listened while the bird repeated his song again and again, never varying the phrase before the caesura, but occasionally substituting four quick short pipes for the more usual seven. As if stirred to emulation, a cock across the river began his coarse crow. It was like Caliban following Ariel.

They have done Shiloh well. The ivied walls are of broad stone, the walks brick, the curving roads gravel. Last year at this time the magnolia trees were in full bloom; for the magnolia in the South, strange as it may seem, blooms later than it does in New England. But this year there were only four or five blooms on each tree. Some magnificent boxwood, high and broad and deep, sculptured into monumental shapes, showed what this shrub can be in the favorable South. The heavy air was windless: one drifted easily into an aimless state of pure contentment. I sat on the wide stone wall in the shade. The dew was still heavy, for all that the sun was high, and drops of it glittered and changed color like sequins on an actress's dress in the spotlight.

I walked up through the trees to the little museum which houses relics recovered from the battlefields. For the first time, I saw in the iron the grape-shot I have read about since I was old enough to read sea stories. For all that time seems to saunter at Shiloh, too soon the church-like steamboat's bell tolled three times to call the passengers back to the boat.

⁂

SLOWLY AND REGRETFULLY we left, our eyes lingering on the moody loveliness of the place. Only the whirr of the lawn mowers, a not unpleasant mechanical noise, disturbed the tranquillity which dropped from the long branches of the trees upon the lawns beneath.

I was glad that I had come again.

I left the boat at Paducah Thursday morning; and, as my train for the East didn't leave until 11:30 and the *Golden Eagle* departed at nine, I was down at the public landing to see her off. For the first time in ten days I was on the outside looking in, instead of the inside looking out, for the fixed ceremonial of departure. As the rousters loosened toggles from hawsers and ring bolts, swung in the stage, and the *Golden Eagle* began to back out preparatory to swinging around downriver, I could see all my friends, the passengers and the crew, on the various decks: Pilot Trim Wadlington, at the wheel in the pilot-house; Captain Leyhe, megaphone in hand, on the hurricane deck; Horty, the tactful hostess, and Henrietta, the pianist, who had cheerfully played "Stay in Your Own Back Yard" for me, on the boiler deck; below them on the main deck, the cook, Charlie Clay, immaculate in whites, who had fed me royally, and Old Will, the head rouster or deckhand, who had told me tales of riverin' years long ago.

And well I knew my good friend, Wes Martin, was standing before the controls in the engine room, throwing levers and spinning the throttle in answer to bells from the pilot-house, motions I had watched many times. They were all there aboard, going, and I was alone on the levee, staying. I watched the distinctness of nearness fade with the gradual diminuendo of the rhythmic breathing from the stacks. When I finally foreshortened gaze from the downstream long reach of straight river to the foreground of the levee, I noticed that the waves of the *Golden Eagle's* backing out had swamped a small leaky sailboat which, when we came in, had stood upright but half full of water. Now she had fallen over on her side and floated almost completely submerged at her mooring, her mast trailing in the water. Welcoming the chance for action, I set out to find out to whom she belonged and report her condition by telephone to her owner.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Viewpoint

PASSING a hayfield now, I remember the touch
Of the solid stacks, their fragrance, and the good
Strong tingle the cut ends made along my arm.
What a fabulous place that was for hide-and-seek!
We darted and veered from stack to stack, our calls
Flung vibrant on the golden August air.
Whenever I threw myself to the warm sweet stubble
And looked about me, the world was narrowed in
To two deep colors, two bright elements:
Blue overhead, and yellow all around.
The heat, the shimmering heat we now complain of
Seemed good to me then, a part of the summer glory.
The impact of it, strong and palpable
Upon my hands and the reedy sheaves of hay
Was a hearty, friendly thing and I welcomed it.
Somewhere, I have no doubt, my elders searched
The weather charts, and fanned themselves and called
The air oppressive—That was far away,
Outside my world of sky and bundled hay,
Outside the blue-gold circle of my day.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING

"Light Nights"

FROM the end of May to the middle of July, Denmark has what are known as "light nights"—nights that are never wholly dark because a silvery glamor in the sky asts until sunrise. During this period, the heavens might be liken d to sapphire velvet of the deepest intensity, and the moon to a disc of silver paper pasted on the blue. The trees are sharply etched, and seem to be taller and more stately than by day. In the complete hush, the hoot of an owl or the sudden leap of a squirrel from one branch to another causes a tremulous shiver to vibrate through the night air. In the National Museum are treasured exquisite pieces of embroidery—"Hedebo sewing"—which tradition says were worked entirely during the "light nights."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Giacomelli, Venice

A WROUGHT-IRON GATE: *From the Egyptian School of Applied Art, Cairo*

THIS wrought-iron gate is the handwork of a member of the Egyptian School of Applied Art in Cairo, and is exhibited in the Egyptian Pavilion in the International Biennial Exhibition in Venice.

The design, with the central motif of a highly conventionalized camel, or elongated donkey, is full of variety and movement. The figures, however rudimentary the forms, are expressive, and so grouped as to build up the design in which the tasselled ropes, the triangular seat, and the leafy branch all contribute.

The Egyptian collection of exhibits, of which this forms a part, was made possible through the help of the Egyptian Ministry of Public Instruction.

As It Appears to One Japanese Lady

THE psychology of Europeans is inscrutable. Men protect themselves with a shirt-front like a cuttle-bone and a suit of wool even in summer, and women are in full dress when they are half naked, even in winter. This could be borne because it is rare for me to be dressed like that. But as it is women that are the weaker sex, it would be natural for them to attire themselves in such a way as to give them full scope for activity in order to equal men. As it is, they walk on stilts of high-heeled shoes, and fashion would have their skirts slender like slender envelopes, though they were broad like a lantern in old days. Now a close-fitting suit is fashionable, so that no pockets are allowed and all one's property is carried in a handbag. It may look smart to carry bright patent-leather bags under the arm, but it seems dangerous to carry them. . . . I felt sorry for a Parisian woman when she was choosing a hat in a fidgety way. First of all she puts her bag on a shelf in the shop and, keeping an eye on it, she puts the hat on with both hands, and then putting a hand on the bag she peeps into the mirror, and the other hand arranges it this way and that, and while she is changing hats her eyes are kept on the bag again because she has to use both hands. A Chinese proverb says, "Stable in property, stable in mind," but in her case, having no pockets, one gets a suspicious mind. . . . The trouble with us is the necessity of serving fashion, thereby compromising our own characters. It seems to me that the generous air, common to the Danes, owed much to their big pockets with buttons.—From "Japanese Lady in Europe," by HARUKO ICHIKAWA. (New York: Dutton.)

"The higher nature of man"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN HUMAN relationships individuals who are not easily ruffled or provoked under trying circumstances in the home, in the business world, or in society, help to promote peace and progress. Deeds actuated by unselfish love tend to improve domestic, commercial, and social conditions.

According to the teachings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, the exercise of the sweet amenities expressive of the nature of the real man, is predicated upon spiritual understanding of what constitutes the nature of God. In her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy states (p. 119), "God is natural good, and is represented only by the idea of goodness; while evil should be regarded as unnatural, because it is opposed to the nature of Spirit, God."

This statement as to the nature of God, by this spiritually inspired interpreter of Jesus' teachings, is supported by Biblical authority. The Scriptures declare (I John 4:16), "God is love; and he that dwelleth in love, dwelleth in God, and God in him." This revelation of the nature of God indicates the nature of man, who is inseparable from his creator. Man, scientifically discerned, is seen to be the reflection of God, the spiritual idea of divine Principle. Man, in the image and likeness of his creator, reflects the qualities of the parent Mind, expressed in goodness, purity, temperance, wisdom, and other attributes of Spirit.

In the various circles of human activity, men may be sorely tried by reason of unstable finances, varying temperaments, and diversities of viewpoint. Here, then, are adequate opportunities for individuals to exercise the spiritual graces inherent in the real man, and thereby bring about the Christly solution of every problem. A state of thought posited in Love and made manifest in demeanor and audible expression, permits of no confusion, disturbance, or agitation.

In the third chapter of his epistle, the Apostle James discourses upon the fiery tongue, pointing out that "if any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man." This scientific declaration is based upon the spiritual fact that since God created all like Himself whatever is unlike Him is not God-created, and therefore is without reality.

When the unbridled tongue is recognized through Christian Science to be a phantom of false belief, it is found to have no real cause, power, or effect. The selfish determination of the carnal so-called mind thus yields to the guidance of the one infinite Mind, attended by the orderly unfoldment of the divine purposes in human affairs. Utilization of the conciliatory word, based on the understanding of the allness of God, good, enables all to enjoy right progress as the outgrowth of friendly endeavor.

The tranquil approach to controversial differences in individual relationships indicates the possibility of its broader application to the pacific arbitration of national and international discords. Settlement of conflicting issues through brotherly love involves no disputatious strife. Divine truth sends forth its irresistible appeal in accents winsome and persuasive. Paul gave some excellent counsel to the Colossians regarding the lasting value of utterances prompted by divine wisdom when he said (4:6), "Let your speech be alway with grace, seasoned with salt, that ye may know how ye ought to answer every man."

The student of Christian Science who manifests the loving firmness of Principle, quietly and temperately, even under the stress of provocative situations, is learning grand lessons in self-control—control over arguments of material sense through reliance on the divine Mind. Such self-control involves the practice of forbearance, love, and spiritual intuition. It inspires constructive discourse, and ameliorates vexing conditions.

Those who have not yet experienced the beneficial effects of Christian Science may wonder how spiritual reasoning and the scientific application of Truth can accomplish the healing of disease. In support of this healing method there may be cited the experience of a business man who was suffering from a painful physical condition which had long thwarted the honest efforts of medical doctors. Having exhausted material remedies, he finally had recourse to Christian Science and conferred with a Christian Science practitioner. The sufferer was lovingly informed that it was not primarily a physical condition of the body which had to be altered, but that a wrong condition of thought needed to be rectified, as the sick and sinful concepts entertained in his consciousness were being delineated upon the body. Acknowledgment of this truth brought to light the fact that a hasty, immoderate, and sometimes violently bad temper, with which the patient was afflicted, is a false and fraudulent imposition that can be wholly destroyed as one spiritually comprehends the nature of God and man, made in His image and likeness.

A sincere and prayerful effort was made to prove the unreality of the claim of ill-temper, according to the scientific and spiritual method of Christian Science. As the days unfolded into weeks, and as the victory over the erroneous sense of self was gained, there ensued repentance and regeneration. His experience was similar to that of Naaman, for "his flesh came again like unto the flesh of a little child, and he was clean" (II Kings 5:14).

Mrs. Eddy presents the divine method for the acquisition of the spiritual understanding requisite for healing. In her book "Miscellaneous Writings" the following statement occurs (p. 287): "In the order of wisdom, the higher nature of man governs the lower." Manifestly, "the higher nature of man" is the reflection of Mind, wherein perfection is the spiritual fact of being.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

"Menneskets højere Natur"

Oversættelser af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

MAN ser iblandt Mennesker, hvorledes de, der ikke let lader sig bringe ud af Ligevægt eller Fatning under vanskelige Forhold i Hjemmet, i Forretningsverdenen eller i Samfundslivet, hjælper med til at skabe Fred og bedre Forhold. Handlinger, der dikteres af uselvisk Kærlighed, tjener til at forbedre Forholdene i Hjemmet, i Forretningsverdenen og Samfundet.

Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Kristen Videnskab, lærer os, at Udøvelsen af den Mildhed, der giver Udtryk for det virkelige Menneskes Natur, udspringer fra aandelig Forstaaelse af, hvad der udgør Guds Natur. Mrs. Eddy siger i sin Bog, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (S. 119): "Gud er af Naturen god, og finder kun Udtryk i Godhedens Ideer; medens det onde maa betragtes som unaturligt, fordi det er imod Sindets, Guds Natur."

Disse Ord om Guds Natur, udtalt af denne inspirerede Fortolker af Jesu Lære, understøttes af Bibelens Autoritet. Den Hellige Skrift erklærer (Johannes's første Brev 4:16): "Gud er Kærlighed, og den, som bliver i Kærligheden, bliver i Gud, og Gud i ham." Denne Aabenbaring af Guds Natur viser Naturen i Mennesket, som er uadskillelig forbundet med sin Skaber. Mennesket, videnskabelig set, viser sig da at være Guds Genspejling, det guddommelige Princips aandelige Idé. Mennesket i sin Skabers Billede og Lignelse genspejler Forældre-Sindet i Godhed, i Renhed, Maadehold, Visdom og andre af Aandens Egenskaber.

I de forskellige Grene af menneskelig Virksomhed kan Mennesker maaske gennemgaa svære Prøvelser som Følge af usikre Pengeforhold, skiftende Temperamenter og afvigende Synspunkter. Her er da atter rig Anledning for den enkelte til at gøre Brug af de aandelige Naadegaver, der bor i det virkelige Menneske, og herved hidføre den Kristus-lige Løsning paa ethvert Problem. Et Tankestandpunkt, der bunder i Kærlighed og manifesteres i Optræden og Ord, afviser al Forvirring, Ophidselse og Uro.

I tredie Kapitel i Jakobs Brev taler Apostelen om den heftige Tunge og indskærper, at "dersom nogen ikke støder an i Tale, da er han en fuldkommen Mand". Denne videnskabelige Erklæring grunder sig paa den aandelige Kendsgerning, at da Gud har skabt alt ligt Sig selv, er alt, hvad der er Ham uligt, ikke Gud-skabt, og følgelig uden Virkelighed.

Naar den tøjlesløse Tunge gennem Kristen Videnskab erkendes som et Fantom, udsprunget af falske Begreber, vil man se, at den hverken har nogen virkelig Aarsag eller Magt eller Virkning. Det selvvirke Forsæt i det kødelige saakaldte Sind viger paa denne Maade for det ene og eneste uendelige Sinds Førelse og ledsages af en rolig Udfoldelse af den guddommelige Mening i de menneskelige Anliggender. Benyttelse af et mæglende Ord, baseret paa Forstaaelse af Guds, det godes Althed, gør det muligt for alle at kunne glæde sig over den rette Fremgang som Resultatet af en Stræben efter at hjælpe.

Med Ro at kunne nærme sig Uoverensstemmelser og Stridigheder af individuel Karakter viser hen imod Mulighederne for at kunne gøre dette i videre Omfang, hvor det gælder Mægling i nationale og internationale Stridigheder. I Afgørelsen af Stridsspørgsmaal ved Broderkærlighed forekommer ingen Ordstrid eller Trætte. Guddommelig Sandhed udsender sin uimodstaaelige Henvendelse i milde og overbevisende Udtryk. Paulus gav Kolossenserne et vidunderligt Raad angaaende den varige Værdi af Udtalelser, der indgives af guddommelig Visdom, den Gang han sagde (4:6): "Eders Tale være altid med Ynde, krydret med Salt, saa I vide, hvorledes I bør svare enhver især."

Den Kristen Videnskab-Studerende, som manifesterer Princippets kærlige Fasthed roligt og maadeholdent, selv under Pres af udfordrende Situationer, lærer af forstaa Værdien af Selvbeherskelse—Beherskelse over for de materielle Begrebers Argumenter ved helt at stole paa det guddommelige Sind. En saadan Selvbeherskelse omfatter Udøvelse af Overbærenhed, Kærlighed og aandelig Intuition. Den inspirerer til konstruktiv Tale og mildner Menneskers Kiv og Strid.

De, som endnu ikke har oplevet de gavnende Virkninger fra Kristen Videnskab, vil maaske med Undren spørge sig selv, hvorledes aandelig Tænkning og en videnskabelig Anvendelse af Sandheden kan fuldbyrde Helbredelse af Sygdom. Til Støtte for denne Helbredelsesmetode vil vi her fortælle, hvad der hændte en Forretningsmand, der led under en smertefuld fysisk Tilstand, som længe havde trodset Lægernes hæderlige Anstrengelser. Efter at have forsøgt alle tænkelige materielle Lægemidler, vendte han sig til Slut til Kristen Videnskab og konfererede med en Kristen Videnskabs Praktiserende. Denne forklarede Patienten paa kærligste Maade, at det i første Række ikke var en fysisk Tilstand i hans Legeme, der skulde undergaa en Forandring, men at en fejlagtig Tilstand i Tanken maatte berigtiges, da de syge og syndige Begreber, han holdt paa i sin Bevidsthed, havde aftegnet sig paa Legemet. Erkendelsen af denne Sandhed aabenbarede, at et hidsigt, voldsomt og undertiden meget ondt Temperament, som Patienten led under, kun er en falsk og svigagtig Forestilling, der griber en, og som kan fuldstændig tilintetgøres, naar man aandeligt forstaar Naturen hos Gud og Mennesket, skabt i Hans Billede og Lignelse.

Et dybt alvorligt Arbejde i Bøn for at bevise det uvirkelige i Begrebet hidsigt Temperament, blev nu gjort i Overensstemmelse med den videnskabelige og aandelige Metode i Kristen Videnskab. Efterhaanden som Dagene blev til Uger, og Sejren over et falsk Begreb om Selvet blev vundet, kom Angeren og Genfødelsen. Han oplevede det samme som Na'aman, for "hans Legeme blev atter friskt som et Barns, og han blev ren" (Anden Kongebog 5:14).

Mrs. Eddy viser os, hvorledes vi kan erhverve os den aandelige Forstaaelse, der er fornøden for Helbredelse. I hendes Bog *Miscellaneous Writings* findes paa Side 287 følgende Linjer: "Ifølge Visdommens Orden styrer Menneskets højere Natur den lavere." Og det er aabenbart, at "Menneskets højere Natur" er Genspejling af Sindet, hos hvilket Fuldkommenhed er Tilværelsens aandelige Sandhed.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks 4-6 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1938

Mr. and Mrs. America Are Buying Cotton Goods and Fall River Knows It

Wide World Studio; By a Staff Photographer; Rittase

As Cool as Peppermint

The red and white striped Dirndl is the mode with feminine America this summer. It is made of the sheerest cotton and has a tailored rather than a frilly look. The floppy crownless hat is a pliant basket weave straw in navy blue. Dress, Best & Co.; hat, Lord & Taylor.

Fall River Spindles Twirl Faster As Cotton Goods Orders Pile Up

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 13—About a month ago Jack Herger got his harvest of wheat in and finally found time to stop in Mark Kissel's store in Goodland, Kan., and buy half a dozen shirts.

There were only three left in the box, however, so Mark made a note to order some more.

When the order filtered through wholesaler, agent, and shirtmaker and the order for cotton goods reached the mill, it had to go on the spindle for future delivery because the looms were all tied up, making dress goods to meet a big demand for Dirndls.

Now, this survey of economic drama might go on indefinitely, but the fact that Jack Herger wanted some new shirts and Mrs. America a new Dirndl dress partly accounts for the fact that production in Fall River's 16 cotton textile plants hit 85 per cent of capacity last week, according to Mathew Morley, Secretary of the Fall River Manufacturers Association.

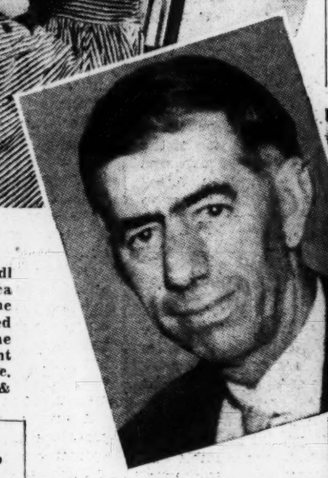
This is mainly why orders have piled up for three months ahead and why things in the cotton-goods-making line look a bit better than they have for some little time.

Not better, of course, than back in the 1920's when Fall River was called the largest cotton spinning center in the world. That was before large-scale production in the South was more of a threat and less of a present clamoring fact.

Nor would the careful observer say that things are booming more than they were a year and a half ago when Fall River, and the whole New England textile industry for that matter, found itself operating again on a day-an-night basis after seven long locust years.

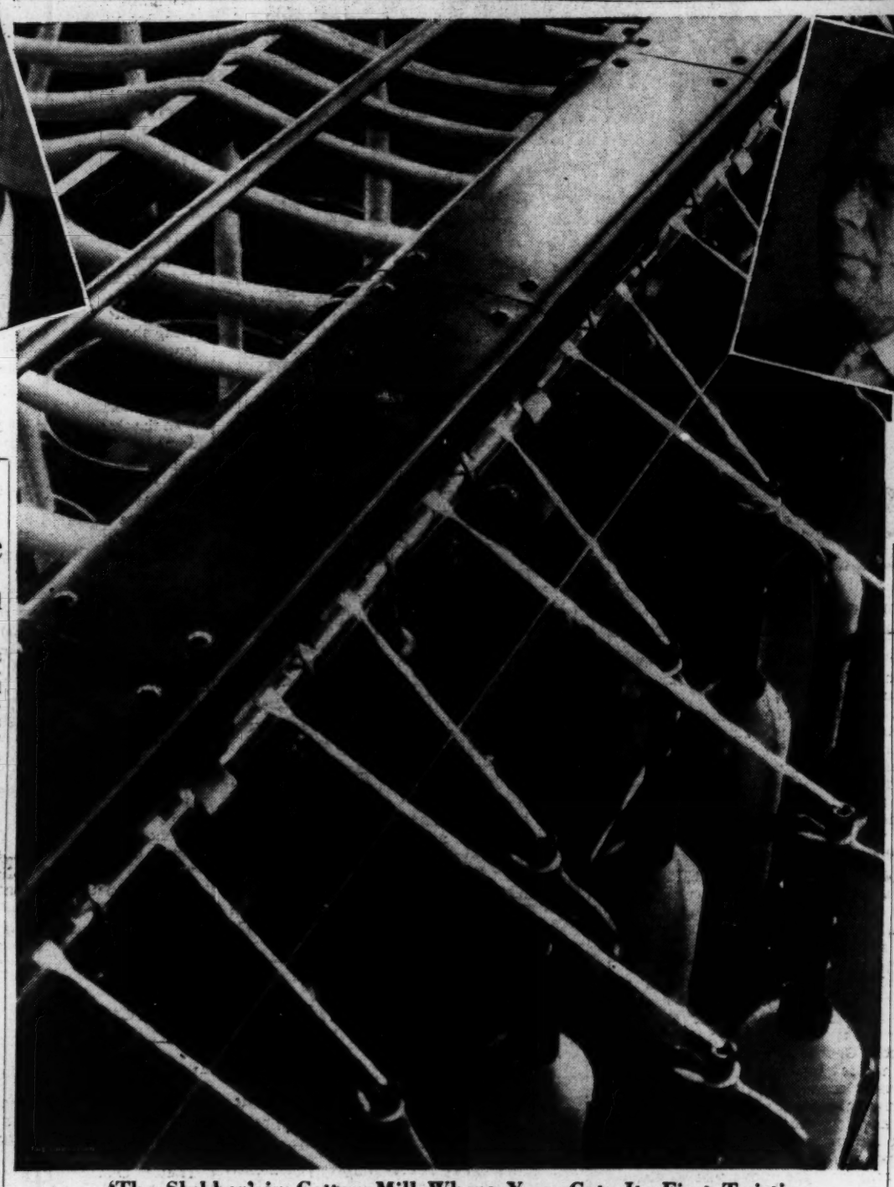
Orders were coming in for larger quantities 18 months ago than they are today. Labor, brandishing its new CIO sword, was rejoicing in

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)



Lou Morley

Former secretary of the Fall River Manufacturers Association.



'The Slubber' in Cotton Mill Where Yarn Gets Its First Twisting

Slacks and Overalls for Roughing It

Vacation in the country calls for sturdy clothes. The girl at the left wears a two-piece slack suit of powder blue and white striped denim with a shirt of sea island cotton. Her companion likes overalls in a shepherd's check of heavy cotton in blue, brown, and white, with a royal blue linen shirt. Both outfits from Porter's. Round straw hat from Wanamaker; visor from Porter's.

Inset—Frank Dunham, secretary of Fall River Chamber of Commerce

Boston to Hear World Experts On Distribution

The Boston Conference on Distribution, nationally renowned for nine years, will make a definite entry into the international field when its begins is tenth annual session on Sept. 26.

Announcing its two-day program today, Daniel Bloomfield, director of the conference on good distribution instead of manufacturing, reported that an international advisory group of 23 executives from the leading commercial centers of Europe has been added to the National Advisory Council made up of 67 prominent American business men.

Held under the auspices of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the program of the conference is arranged with the co-operation of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, the Boston University College of Business Administration, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and 20 other large American colleges and universities.

Heading the overseas delegation of speakers is Viscount Leverhulme, head of the world-wide Lever Brothers soap making concern and President of the International Management Congress. Another Britisher, N. Baliol Scott, Research Manager of Harrod's department store, will discuss the retail organization of the future. Sweden is to be represented, by Anders Hedberg, President of the Scandinavian Luma Co-operative Lamp Society. Mr. Hedberg is recognized as the leading exponent of the consumer co-operative in Sweden. From France will come Henri Fayol, organizer of last winter's Paris meeting on distribution problems. Vienna contributes Dr. H. M. Spitzer, Director of the Economic Psychological Research Institute. And from Copenhagen there will be Dr. Julius Hirsch, co-founder of the International Distribution Commission, who will tell of costs of retail operation in Europe.

American talent has not been neglected. Two professors from the Harvard Business School, Dr. Melvin T. Copeland and Prof. Malcolm P. McNair, will respectively discuss price policies in a changing world and the rise of forecasting. Dr. George Gallup, who as Director of the American Institute of Public Opinion, will speak on measuring public opinion. Dun and Bradstreet's Dr. Willard L. Thorpe is also scheduled to speak. The Federal Government will be represented by Dr. Isidor Lubin of the Department of Labor and by Dr. Edward L. Lloyd of the Department of Commerce. In all there will be more than 30 speakers.

Although the conference is more than a month off, reservations are already being received by Mr. Bloomfield. The international aspect of this year's gathering has resulted in plans to radiocast the entire program throughout the world over Boston's short wave station W1XAL; and because of the significance of the numerous addresses the proceedings of the conference will be published and be available for study and reference early in October. Information regarding the conference can be had by writing the Retail Trade Board at the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building, 80 Federal Street, Boston.

U. S. Will Take East Boston Site

The old East Boston police station, now used by veterans' organizations, and two adjoining house lots on Paris and Havre Streets will be taken by eminent domain as a site for a new postal station, it was learned today.

Although the City agreed with Federal officials on a price of $11,600 for the site, private owners of the house lots were unable to come to terms with the Government, so Assistant United States Attorney Edward O. Gourdin was instructed to take eminent domain action. Total assessments are figured at $45,000. The Government has made available $170,000 for the site building and equipment.

Storrowton Sing On Sunday to Use Quaint Old Organ

The second of the Sunday night "hymn sings" being held this summer in Storrowton, the colonial village which Mrs. James J. Storrow of Boston, has restored in West Springfield, will take place tomorrow night in the old meeting house on the village green. These events and the Friday night barn dances when Sammy Spring, fiddler from Otis, plays the tunes and calls the figures of the old-fashioned dances, are attracting crowds of visitors from many states, it was learned upon visiting this interesting spot recently.

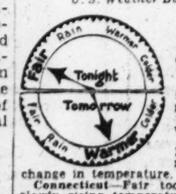
Storrowton is not properly a "restored village" in the sense that Williamsburg, Va., is. All of the buildings are authentic colonial structures but they were not built on their present site. Mrs. Storrow, seeing the value of preserving a true picture of life in early New England, has collected from various towns, old houses and public buildings that were falling into decay or doomed to destruction, had them moved, restored, and grouped about a village green in the traditional style. For 10 years the work has been going on until the town is complete with a tavern and store, built in the 18th century town of Prescott; a little red schoolhouse, brought from Whately where it was built about 1810; the old Potter Mansion with its stately ballroom, built by Capt. John Potter in Brookfield at the close of the Revolution; the town hall, meeting house, coach house, blacksmith shop, numerous residences and other buildings, all gems of early American architecture are now preserved through the generosity and foresight of Mrs. Storrow, one of Boston's most public-spirited society women.

In the hymn sing tomorrow night an old organ will be used. One of the first pipe organs built in this country, this little instrument made musical history with its keys of black wood with diamond-shaped pieces of mother-of-pearl set into what are usually the white keys, and the regular black keys being made of maple. Henry Pratt, the maker, saw an organ that had been brought from England and decided to make one like it. He was 19 at the time and old Captain Smith said, "Henry, I'll give you a bushel of rye a day for every day you work on it and if you can play a tune when you're done, I'll pay you $300 for it." Henry's efforts were successful, but we wonder how many bushels

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity—Fair today. Partly cloudy and warmer tomorrow. Gentle northwest winds.

Massachusetts—Fair, warmer in northwest portion today; cloudy and warmer tomorrow.

Rhode Island—Fair today and tomorrow; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut—Fair today and tomorrow, slowly rising temperature.

Maine—Partly cloudy, slightly warmer in east portion today; partly cloudy tomorrow.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Fair, slightly warmer today; partly cloudy tomorrow.

Eastport to Sandy Hook—Moderate northwest winds, weather fair today.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	66	75	Miami	68	84
Bermuda	58	78	Minneapolis	80	54
Chicago	66	78	New Orleans	68	78
Denver	70	90	New York	76	86
Helena	60	80	Philadelphia	72	80
Kansas City	76	94	St. Louis	72	94
Los Angeles	82	86	San Francisco	54	64
			Washington	68	82

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., Aug. 13.
B—Maximum, Aug. 12.

High Tides at Boston

Sunday 1:44 a. m.; height 9.8 feet
Sunday, 2:07 p. m.; height 9.5 feet
Monday, 2:33 a. m.; height 9.6 feet
Monday, 2:47 p. m.; height 9.6 feet

Light all vehicles by 8:19 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 8:18 p. m.

Preview of Week in Massachusetts

The best amateur tennis players of the Old World will meet the best among the New World's challengers on the green courts of the Longwood Club at Brookline next week in the Davis Cup inter-zone finals.

The little felt-covered spheroid will bounce around the famous courts at a lively rate as the speedy German team, winners of the European finals, meet the North American zone champions from Thursday to Saturday, weather permitting.

Their opponents will be either the tall, lanky Australian racquet-wielders or the short and agile Japanese. These two nationalities are battling for supremacy before an interested Canadian audience at Montreal this week end.

The Nazi athletes, Henkel, von Metaxa, and Goepfert, who arrived on the Europa last Thursday and now are in Boston at the Ritz-Carlton, expect the Australians to win this week end's matches. They are not so confident as to the outcome at Longwood, but are hopeful.

The victors at Brookline next week will challenge the United States team for the Davis Cup at the Germantown Cricket Club in Philadelphia on Sept. 3-5.

Legion to Meet

It has been 20 years since the American doughboys fought on French soil to "make the world safe for democracy." Many of them have sons now who are nearly 20.

At Worcester, next Thursday to Saturday, the Bay State veterans will gather to discuss the plight of democracy in the world today and discuss the possibilities their sons may be called upon to fight in another war.

They are members of the State Department of the American Legion. Like most other Legion groups, they are still interested in democracy, but hope to preserve it through ways of peace.

John H. . . . .John R.

The roster of prominent personages due to reach Massachusetts next week includes a leading anti-New Dealer and a well-known member of the New Deal's first family.

The former is John Daniel Miller Hamilton, Kansas attorney and Chairman of the Republican National Committee, who is coming to address the Republican women of the State at Nahant on Wednesday. His familiarity with the Bay State dates back to his days as a student at Phillips Academy, Andover.

The New Deal's first family will be represented by John Aspinwall Roosevelt, whose marriage with the former Anne Lindsay Clark eight weeks ago at Nahant attracted much attention. He will debark from the Lady Drake at Boston on Monday morning with his bride. The young couple has been honeymooning in Bermuda, Maine, and elsewhere. Mr. Roosevelt, whose wedding forced him to skip the Harvard Commencement, will go to work on Aug. 29 at Filene's in Boston, according to announcement by the store.

There are no reports that John H. and John R. will meet while in the State.

Legislative Record

Next Monday, the Legislature will establish a new record for long sessions on Beacon Hill. It will have been sitting 7½ months—longer

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Pickup of N. E. Business Forecast After Labor Day

In Boston Today

Mills Showing New Activity

A business pickup after Labor Day was forecast by observers of New England commercial and industrial activity today.

Shoe factories and woolen mills already are showing signs of activity, it was pointed out, with some of the former booked ahead and others operating at capacity on shipments due in September.

Retail sales were slightly higher during the past week than in the preceding week and also better than the same period a year ago.

Boy Will Join Deported Parents

Gerard Richard, born in the United States of parents recently deported by immigration authorities because of illegal entry years ago, will join them soon in Saint Anne, New Brunswick, stated a report from Gardner, Mass., today. Mayor Fred Perry of Gardner is arranging to drive the boy to New Brunswick and hand him over to his family personally, he said.

Since the parents, Mr. and Mrs. Maxime Richards, are penniless, having been on Gardner relief rolls for some time, Canadian regulations prohibited admission of Gerard—as a citizen of a foreign country—until his father could show ability to support him.

Yesterday, however, Dominion authorities set aside the law in this case as "an act of mercy" and agreed to allow Gerard to join his family—even if they all, with a sister deported with Mr. and Mrs. Maxime, become public charges for the time being.

Immigration Commissioner A. L. Joliffe stated in his Ottawa office that Mayor Perry had offered by telephone to pay for the boy's support until his family could do so. This offer, he said, was appreciated, but the admission order was not based on it.

Since the parents were deported two days ago, Gerard has been staying at the City Infirmary, but Mayor Perry today brought him to his home. "He's a brave fellow," said the Mayor. "I'll start up to Canada Sunday with him."

Beach Placards Ordered Down

Placards, erected by some person unknown, in beaches in the Squantum, Wollaston, Quincy and Houghs Neck, Mass., section, which read: "Bathers at these beaches are endangered by pollution" were ordered removed by Metropolitan District Police today.

Although a Boston firm of chemists conducting a survey for private interests reported recently that it found 8,200 units of sewage in 100 cubic feet of Quincy Bay water, local officials pointed out that the condition of the water is extremely varied at different stages of the tide and at different times, and this survey may show conditions at their worst.

Quincy's Health Commissioner, Dr. Richard M. Ash, declared that under normal high-tide swimming conditions the water is quite safe and there "is no cause whatever for alarm." The degree of pollution actually is less than in past seasons, he added.

A special legislative commission headed by Senator Harris S. Richardson (R) of Winchester, in the course of the survey they have undertaken, took a drive along the shore this morning to see whether the water appeared to be polluted.

Showdown Sought On Leahy Status

An effort will be made to get 10 votes in favor of the police commissioner plan at another special Cambridge City Council meeting called for next Tuesday by Mayor John W. Lyons, Thomas M. McNamara, President of the Council, stated today.

Should the 10 votes be obtained, it will obviate the necessity of another meeting for a second reading of the measure, which was introduced by Mr. McNamara in an attempt to place Chief of Police Timothy F. Leahy under control of a superior authority.

Although membership of the Cambridge City Council is the same as that of its Committee on Ordinances, which approved recommendation of the police commissioner plan, the measure was tabled at a special council meeting last week by a vote of 8 to 7.

In announcing the calling of the special meeting, Mr. McNamara declared that "the morale of the Police Department is at its lowest ebb and Chief Leahy is responsible."

Councilor Francis J. Roche, leader of the battle to save the Chief's executive powers, countered with the statement: "The Chief has been a member of the Department for 40 years, and statistics show that crime in Cambridge is at a minimum and the City has received National recognition for its fine safety record. It may be true that Chief Leahy has made some errors of judgment, but this does not call for a new ordinance creating a police commissioner."

Extension Service

Seventy thousand persons in Massachusetts received regular instruction from the State and County extension services.

N.E. Prosperity Is Declared To Rest on South

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Improvement of southern economic conditions would benefit the North, the National Emergency Council reported to President Roosevelt yesterday.

In a survey of what the President termed the "Nation's number one economic problem," the Council said:

"Northern producers and distributors are losing profits and Northern workers are losing work because the South cannot afford to buy their goods."

As the principal handicaps to increasing purchasing power in the South the Council listed "absentee ownership, freight rate differentials, high cost of credit and tariffs"

Proposed changes in two of these important policies—freight rates and tariffs—have aroused strong opposition in the North.

The report said "by curtailing imports the tariff has reduced the ability of foreign countries to buy American cotton and other agricultural exports. America's trade restrictions without sufficient expansion of our domestic markets for Southern products have hurt the South more than any other region."

Difference in Freight Rates

Present freight rates, which the Council said put the South at a 39 per cent disadvantage compared with New England, "handicap the development of industry in the South."

"This difference in freight rates creates a man-made wall to replace the natural barrier long since overcome by modern railroad engineering," the Council said.

At recent hearings conducted by the Interstate Commerce Commission New England governors protested against any change in rates.

Their representatives also have appeared before recent hearings of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Committee appealing for retention of present tariff schedules and against any possible reduction on duties on products manufactured in their states.

One condition that the Council said tended to lower women's wages was "farming out" work to be done in the homes. A study of home work on infants' wear showed women worked longer hours than in a factory, though half of them received less than $2.73 for a week's work.

In discussing absentee ownership, the Council reported establishment of the cotton goods industry in the South began in the late Nineteenth Century with funds for the most part subscribed by Southerners.

Northern Capital Enters

"But when these mills began to compete successfully with New England mills," the Council said, "Northern capital was introduced and later a great many Northern mills shifted to the South."

Earnings on the investment in Southern mills indicated by figures for 1933-1934, the report said, were considerably higher than those in the North, but wages paid as reported from 1919 to 1933 were considerably less.

A study of Southern farm-operating white families not receiving relief or other assistance showed those whose average income was $390 spent annually only $49 on food, and $31 on clothing, the Council said.

Opening South's markets planned to help nation: Page 1.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 11

Movies

Coolidge Corner—"Man's Castle," with Spencer Tracy and Glenda Farrell. 3:52, 7:01, 10:12. Also "Rascals," featuring Jane Withers. 2, 5:08, 8:16.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—Danielle Darrieux in "The Rage of Paris." Also "Judge Hardy's Children," featuring Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone and Cecilia Parker. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Uptown—"Gold Diggers in Paris," with Rudy Valee and Rosemary Lane. 1, 4, 7, 10:05. Also "Wives Under Suspicion," featuring Warren William and Gail Patrick. 2:40, 5:45, 8:45.

Tremont—William Powell and Luise Rainer in "Emperor's Candlesticks." Also "I'll Take Romance," with Melvyn Douglas and Grace Moore. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: Katharine Hepburn in "Bringing Up Baby." Also Deanna Durbin in "100 Men and a Girl."

Keith Memorial—"Letter of Introduction," with Andrea Leeds, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy and Adolphe Menjou. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Crime Ring," featuring Allan Lane and Frances Mercer. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Fenway and Paramount—"Racket Busters," with Humphrey Bogart, George Brent, Gloria Dickson and Walter Abel. Fenway: 2:25, 5, 7:35, 10:10. Paramount: 9, 11:30 a. m., 1:55, 4:35, 7:10, 9:50. Also "Mr. Chump," with Johnnie Davis. Fenway: 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 8:55. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 12:50, 3:30, 6:05, 8:40.

Metropolitan—"Alexander's Ragtime Band," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Keep Smiling," with Jane Withers. 10 a. m., 1:10, 4:50, 8:15.

State and Orpheum—Robert Taylor in "The Crowd Roars." Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 12:50, 4, 7:05, 10:15. Also "City Streets," featuring Leo Carrillo and Edith Fellows. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 9.

Strand—"No Time to Marry," featuring Richard Arlen, Mary Astor and Lionel Stander. Also "Women in Prison," with Wyn Cahoon and Scott Colton. Tomorrow: "Bringing Up Baby," featuring Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant. Also Patric Knowles and Ann Sheridan in "Patient in Room 18."

Boston—James Cagney in "Something to Sing About." 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 10. Also "Daredevil Drivers," featuring Dick Purcell. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45.

University—Luise Rainer and Melvyn Douglas in "Toy Wife." 3, 6:30, 9:45. Also "Gold Diggers in Paris," with Rudy Vallee. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15. Tomorrow: Freddie Bartholomew in "Lord Jeff." Also "Three Blind Mice," with Joel McCrea and Loretta Young.

Brookline Village Theater—"You and Me," featuring George Raft and Sylvia Sidney. 3:40, 6:50, 9:40. Also "Midnight Intruder," with Louis Hayward. 1, 5:10, 8:10, 8:30. Tomorrow: "Crime School," with Humphrey Bogart. Also Carole Lombard and Fernand Gravet in "Fools for Scandal."

Repertory and Medford Square—W. C. Fields in "Big Broadcast of 1938." Also "Men in Exile," with Dick Purcell and Jane Travis. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow, Mae West and Edmund Lowe in "Every Day's a Holiday." Also "Annapolis Salute," with Jimmy Ellison and Marsha Hunt.

Scollay and Modern—"Little Miss Broadway," with Shirley Temple. Scollay: 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40. Modern: 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 6:55, 8:45. Also "I'll Give a Million," featuring Warner Baxter. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:20. Modern: 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

Fine Arts—"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:15, 5:25, 7:30, 9:30. Also "Sleek Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:45, 6:55, 9.

South Station Theater—"Find What's Wrong," "The Forgotten Step," Vincent Lopez and His Orchestra," "Sport Stamina." Also shorts and newsreels.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Babe Taking New Interest in National Pastime—Race Week Closes Today at 'Head

Ruth Ventures Opinion Regarding Night Games

Night baseball, in the opinion of Babe Ruth, will never become a permanent fixture in the major leagues.

"I realize it makes money," said the Babe, before taking his place on the Brooklyn coaching lines yesterday. "At Ebbets Field, we've drawn more than 150,000 people to five games—an average of something like 30,000 a night. You've got to admit that these turnouts pay plenty of bills. Probably one night game a week would pull more than one second division club out of the 'red.'

Players Against It

"But I believe it'll fade out like all novelties. The players don't like it. Put up a thousand lights and you still can't take the place of the old sun. The gang can't follow the ball as well as in the daytime."

Babe should know. Few players have ever acquired the trick of "following the ball" as he could during his active days.

How did Ruth feel about the future of baseball in general?

"Well, you can take it from me—there'll always be big league baseball," he continued. "I don't think the youngsters are playing ball as much as they did a few years back. Particularly in New York, where there isn't enough room in the city. Buildings are growing on all vacant lots."

"Great Program"

"The Boston Park Department has a great program for kids, and I am in favor of all cities doing the same thing. Keep them interested by giving them parks to play in."

When last here, the Brooklyns were several games behind the Bees and their second division leadership. But as a result of that spurt in the West, Grimes came here in front of the locals and seriously interested in a first-division finish. The two double-headers today and tomorrow loom as a Beehive World Series for fifth place.

Night baseball has helped the Dodgers financially. A total of 153,498 customers paid to see the first five games under lights, an average of approximately 30,000 a contest. The record high came on the evening of June 15 when more than 38,000 paid to watch Johnny Vander Meer pitch his second successive no-hitter. Some 36,000 sat in as the Dodgers met the Cardinals.

Such attendance figures cannot be ignored. If people will flock to a certain number of evening performances, the practice is sure to spread throughout the majors. Although several magnates have voiced protests against it, it makes real money. And that is primarily the idea of playing big league baseball. Boston will probably see night games at the Hive next season.

The current hitting sensation of the Dodgers is Dolph Camilli, who started the season in a slump. In the first nine games at home during the recent stand against the West, the slugging Italian hit at least once a day. Four of his drives were home runs.

The Dodgers are far in front of their 1937 home run record of 37. On July 29 of this year the Brooklyn team passed that mark.

Hack Wilson hit 23 homers and Lefty O'Doul 21 for the Dodgers back in 1932. Back in 1930, Babe Herman hit 35. Camilli has 16.

The game with the Giants, which was rained out, will be played as part of a double-header when the Terrymen come back here in late September.

Babe failed to lift any balls over the fence in batting practice. . . . Dolph Camilli and Elbie Fletcher each pulled long ones into the wind for homers in the Bees' 2-1 game yesterday. . . . Ruth surprised the Boston public by knowing the names of his teammates already, something he never did in the past, relying on "How are yuh, kid?" to one and all. . . . Jim Tabor will have to stay with the Red Sox according to the A. A. ruling. . . . Lefty Grove will take things easy until ready to try his arm again. . . . Jimmy Foxx went to the sidelines in yesterday's game with the Senators because of a sore ankle . . . Buddy Hassett, Brooklyn first baseman, amazed with his play in the outfield yesterday, hauling down some far-away drives.

Senators Rely On Batting To Take Victories

By the Associated Press

The unconditional release of Wesley Ferrell shouldn't make much difference to the Washington Senators. They have been getting by pretty well this season without pitchers anyway.

Of course, you will argue that Dutch Leonard has been doing some great work for the Nats, winning 11 games, including that seven-hit, 13-1 decision he took over the Boston Red Sox yesterday. But those who remember Dutch doddering along with the Dodgers a few years back recall he showed no signs then of ever becoming a pitcher.

And you can recall that Harry Kelley has come in handy to the Nats this year, but even Connie Mack gave up on him—and when the old fellow gives up on a pitcher, rest assured that tosser has been looked over from all angles and just hasn't shown a thing.

Nats Have Hitting

In brief, then, the Nats have relied just about exclusively on their batting ability to keep them in the first division. And, unless some of the other collections masquerading as ball clubs in the American League soon get busy, they're going to find Clark Griffith and Harris winding up in the money again.

There isn't a lineup like it in the big leagues today. Of the 10 regulars doing most of the work, only three are under the .300 mark, and Al Simmons, at .298, isn't so far away that a base hit or two won't change him. At the same time, Zeke Bonura, despite an unusually low .269 average, has driven in 68 runs in 90 games.

Picked to wind up anywhere from sixth to the cellar, this Washington club has steam-rollered along on the strength of hard hitting. It is just a collection of veterans and some youngsters that no one thought would be heard from.

No Title Ahead

Of course, the Nats do not figure to get any higher than their present fourth place this year. The Yankees' powerhouse is rolling now, as witness the six homers sprayed among the paying customers yesterday in splitting a doubleheader with the Athletics, to remain 6½ games in front. The A's took the opener, 5-4, on Bob Johnson's ninth-inning round-tripper, but the Yanks came back with 16 hits in the final, paced by George Selkirk's two four-baggers and eight runs batted in, for a 16-3 triumph.

Cleveland's Indians managed only an even break with the White Sox, taking the opener, 12-9, on a three-run rally in the tenth, and dropping the afterpiece, 6-5, in the ninth inning. The Tigers and Browns were idle.

For the first time in two weeks, Bill Terry found a pitcher able to go the route, so the Giants nipped the Phillies, 1-0, behind Harry Gumbert's three-hit flinging. Since the Pittsburgh Pirates absorbed a 9-3 beating at the hands of the Chicago Cubs, the victory boosted the Giants to within 5½ games of the Bucs' National League pace.

Jim Turner's seven-hit job led the Boston Bees to a 2-1 victory over the Dodgers. The Cincinnati Reds topped the Cardinals, 3-2, in a night engagement.

Maranville Resigns

MONTREAL, Aug. 13 (AP)—Walter (Rabbit) Maranville, veteran of more than 20 years in baseball, resigned last night as manager of the slumping Montreal Royals of the International League.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	65	33	.663
Cleveland	58	39	.598
Boston	55	41	.573
Washington	53	51	.510
Detroit	49	53	.480
Chicago	42	51	.452
Philadelphia	37	60	.381
St. Louis	34	65	.343

Results Aug. 12

Washington 13, Boston 1.
Philadelphia 5, New York 4.
New York 16, Philadelphia 3.
Cleveland 12, Chicago 9, 10 innings.
Chicago 6, Cleveland 5.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	62	37	.626
New York	58	44	.569
Chicago	57	45	.559
Cincinnati	56	46	.549
Boston	47	51	.480
Brooklyn	47	53	.470
St. Louis	43	57	.430
Philadelphia	30	67	.309

Results Aug. 12

Boston 2, Brooklyn 1.
New York 1, Philadelphia 0.
Chicago 9, Pittsburgh 3.
Cincinnati 3, St. Louis 2.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

THE VIKING RESTAURANTS at HYANNIS, MASS. MAIN STREET (Formerly Egleston Inn) and BOSTON, MASS. 442 STUART STREET (Air-Conditioned) SMORGASBORD Ken. 6520 Hyannis 602

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WELLESLEY, MASS.

Seiler's RESTAURANT Wellesley Square Where you meet your friends

In Hub Early for Davis Cup Practice

By a Staff Photographer

German Davis Cup Team

Left to right are F. Conrad Uhl, non-playing captain; Henner Henkel, Georg von Metaxa, and Rolf Goepfert. They meet the winner of the Australia-Japan series at Longwood, Aug. 18-20.

German Team in Boston For Cup Play and U. S. Doubles

Waiting the outcome of the inter-zone match between Japan and Australia, now being played at Montreal, the German Davis Cup team, including Henner Henkel, No. 1 man, taking over the coveted position held by Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, who last year was ranked second to America's Don Budge, and rangy Georg von Metaxa, former Austrian star and ranked No. 2, will spend the next few days polishing their attack for the matches which are scheduled for the Longwood Cricket Club, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of next week.

While the burden of carrying Germany's colors into the inter-zone final at Longwood will fall on the veteran Henkel and von Metaxa, Rolf Goeppert has been brought along for the experience he may gain. F. Conrad Uhl, non-playing captain, completes the German group.

Henkel, who made his first appearance here last year with von Cramm, when this pair won the National doubles championship from Budge and Gene Mako in three straight sets, is not at all optimistic about his team's chance of earning the right to challenge the United States—that is if they have to meet the Australians. Henkel is certain, though, the Australians will not have much difficulty in disposing of the Japanese.

Will Not Concede Victory

On the other hand, Uhl will not concede victory to whatever team the Germans have to meet.

"While I realize that Henner and von Metaxa have not played together long enough to form a smooth working unit in the doubles, I am convinced that the time is not far off when this combination is bound to click off a few surprises. Next week may be when it happens."

Uhl, who has held Germany's mixed-doubles championship twice, pointed out that play in a Davis Cup tournament usually brings forth some of the poorest tennis. He explained that this was due to the strain put on the players.

"You know," he said, "when one is playing for his country there is far more tension than in any other tournament. Some of the world's greatest tennis players have fallen down in Davis Cup play."

If the Japanese, however, do manage to upset the Aussies, then Henkel is willing to say that Germany's chances of being able to challenge the U. S. are excellent.

"It is too bad about von Cramm," Henkel said. "If we were playing together now I feel that we would have a good chance to win our matches. If he had been with me at Wimbledon this year we would have won the championship. Von Cramm is as happy as can be expected. We hear that he spends most of his time writing and reading."

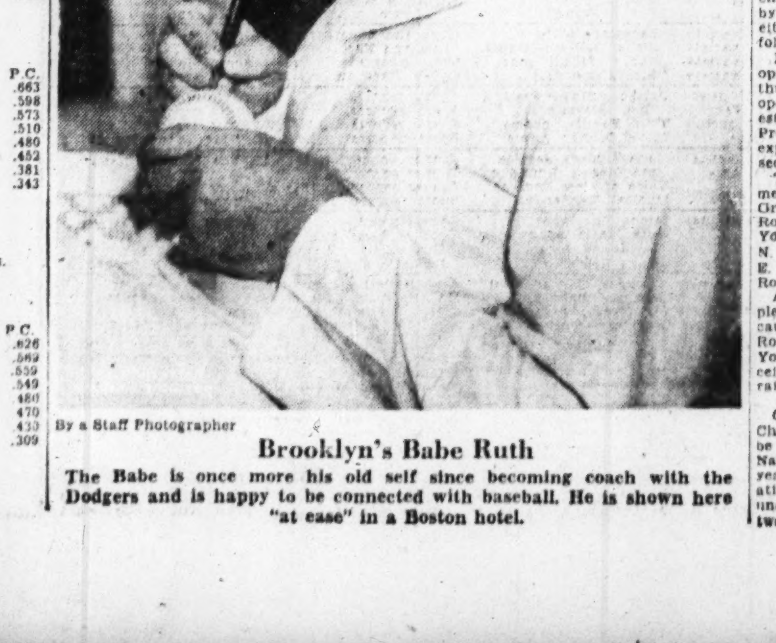
Following the inter-zone finals, Longwood will immediately prepare for the National doubles which begin Aug. 22 and continue through the 28th. The Germans will be defending the championship which they won on the Brookline grass courts last year.

Strong Foreign Field

Word has been received that a strong foreign field will enter this event including Yugoslavia and possibly Poland. Whether the Australians compete depends entirely upon the results of their matches with Japan and the Germans. Henkel was inclined to feel that if the Australians went through the finals of the Cup matches successfully that they would leave immediately for Philadelphia and acclimate themselves to the Germantown courts where the challenge matches are scheduled to be held.

The players on this German team are all young. Henkel is only 22, still a student, while von Metaxa is 24. Metaxa, a hard-hitting south-paw, has been playing tennis for 10 years. Prior to his joining the German team he was on the Austrian team, and when Austria became part of Greater Germany he automatically became eligible for the Davis Cup squad. Goeppert, whose tennis was learned in school, is one of Germany's outstanding junior players. He is ranked No. 7 at the present, but it is expected he will slip into the No. 3 or 4 position when Germany issues its new ranking list.

Babe Back in Baseball Again



By a Staff Photographer

Brooklyn's Babe Ruth

The Babe is once more his old self since becoming coach with the Dodgers and is happy to be connected with baseball. He is shown here "at ease" in a Boston hotel.

Gale Winds Halt Small Boats As Marblehead Waters Churn

By Wendell Adams Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 13—Although Marblehead closed doors today to the 1938 version of its famous Race Week, yachting at the North Shore port still goes on—and in a big way.

Today the New York Yacht Club left Vineyard Haven and are on their way and are expected here at the 'Head early tomorrow. Their big series is on deck Monday when they sail the regular long courses used by the Eights and Qs with the object being the King's Cup.

New York Yacht Club then returns Cape bound the next day, and Marblehead once again gives way to the North Shore junior series for the Curtis Cup, this year's sailing of which was postponed three weeks ago.

Venture Cup Series

Along with the sailing of the juniors, comes the Venture Cup series, the girls of the Pleon vying for the trophy put up by Nancy Leiter, the winner of which is to represent Pleon in the Women's North Shore sailing. Venture Cup series was also postponed with the Curtis Cup.

Down around Boston Bay waters, while the majority of the yachtsmen are recovering from two weeks of daily racing, the Quincy Challenge Cup series gets under way. Oriental, owned by Hosea White and sailed by George Rolt, is defending champion for the Savin Hill Yacht Club, but it is not yet known whether the sleek 18-footer will defend her laurels.

Oriental has been out of the water all summer, and was not expected to enter any races except the Challenge Cup. It was thought that if Oriental was to defend the challenge, she would use Marblehead Race Week as a tune-up. However, the familiar blue number "nine" on her lofty rig has been missing from this port.

Screecher Yesterday

Meanwhile, Marblehead completed its Race Week in fine fashion today. Light winds were the order and a clear sky the background. The sea was much more docile after yesterday's screecher, which finally canceled the starting of all the inside classes.

Plenty 'Head Winds:—It was a sensible decision on the part of the inside line judges at the suggestion of Corinthian's commodore, for the little fellows would have caused a deal of trouble. . . . The wind ranged from 25 to 35 knots all afternoon.

It is fortunate that the New York Yacht Club was not leaving for Marblehead yesterday . . . Their 104-mile journey around the Cape would have been a dusty hike into the teeth of the screecher.

As it was, even the 84 larger boats starting on the outside line yesterday had more wind than they could stand . . . Charles Francis Adams found the going to his liking, but Gipsy and Winooski in the Eights had more than they could stand . . . Harry Noyes' winner on Thursday ripped her mainsail yesterday, while Winooski carried away her head stay . . . "Charlie Ad" had a little over a minute margin on Marbett.

Other winners on the outside line: Walter Rothschild's Cruising Class Avanti; Charles Moody's R Class Mary; Alfred Chase's heavy weather rider, Viking, in the Thirties; the consistent Ben Smith, this time in Teaser 4, over the Triangles; Sohier Welch's Evanthia in the M-B Class after a week's winning starvation; and Crawford Ferguson helming Trim Tree for the winner's cannon in the Adams Class.

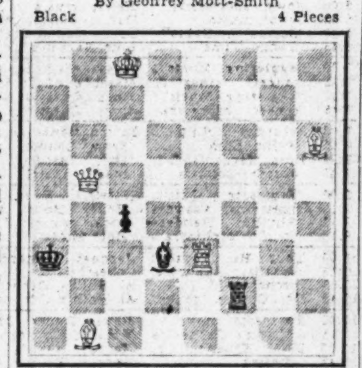
Chess—*By Frederick R. Chevalier*

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Aug. 13, 1938

Problem No. 2061
By Geoffrey Mott-Smith

Black 4 Pieces

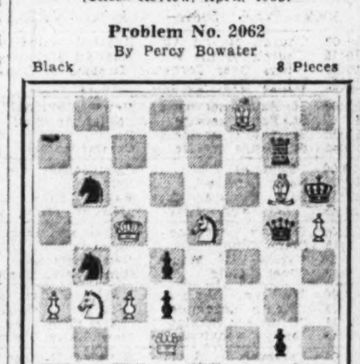


White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Chess Review, April, 1935)

Problem No. 2062
By Percy Bowater

Black 8 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Sunday Times, London, 1934)

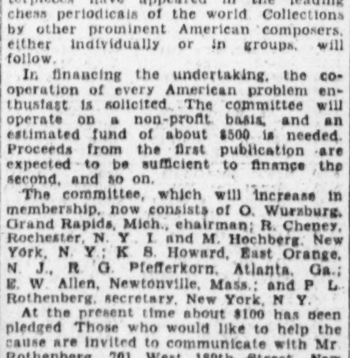
Solutions to Problems

No. 2059.		R-Q3	
No. 2060.	1.	B-Q6	PxB
	2.	Kt-B7	
	1.	———	P-B4
	2.	RxPch	
	1.	———	B-B5
	2.	KtxB	
	1.	———	BxP or P-B5
	2.	B-K5	
	1.	———	B-K4
	2.	BxBch	
	1.	———	BxB or B-R7
	2.	R-Q3ch	
	1.	———	other
	2.	KtxP(B7)	

End-Game No. 420, White wins: 1 QxP, PxQ; 2 PxPch, K-B; 3 R-Kt8ch, KxR; 4 P-R7ch, K-B; 5 P-R8(Q)ch mate.

End-Game No. 420

Black 10 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

Black has just played P-QKt3. Now White forces the win. From Euwe-Tartakower, Noordwijk, 1938

Notes

An American Chess Problem Publishing Revolving Fund Committee has been formed for the purpose of publishing collections of problems by American composers. Tentative plans call for a Dobbs Collection. The prolific Dr. Dobbs' masterpieces have appeared in the leading chess periodicals of the world. Collections by other prominent American composers, either individually or in groups, will follow.

In financing the undertaking, the co-operation of every American problem enthusiast is solicited. The committee will operate on a non-profit basis, and an estimated fund of about $500 is needed. Proceeds from the first publication are expected to be sufficient to finance the second, and so on.

The committee, which will increase in membership, now consists of O. Wurzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich., chairman; R. Cheney, Rochester, N. Y. I. and M. Hochberg, New York, N. Y.; K. S. Howard, East Orange, N. J., R. G. Pfefferkorn, Atlanta, Ga.; E. W. Allen, Newtonville, Mass.; and P. L. Rothenberg, secretary, New York, N. Y.

At the present time about $100 has been pledged. Those who would like to help the cause are invited to communicate with Mr. Rothenberg, 701 West 189th Street, New York, N. Y. Only pledges are being received until the whole amount has been raised.

One important result of the American Chess Federation Congress at Boston may be the amalgamation of the American and National federations. For a number of years both organizations have been operating, and many chess enthusiasts have undoubtedly wondered why there were two, in apparent opposition. There has never been any opposition, since the National Chess Federation has really functioned through the support of a small group of men who have undertaken the raising of funds for sending teams abroad for international competition, or for a national tournament, such as was held this spring, and also two years ago.

The American Chess Federation, on the other hand, has made active membership drives and has a large group of members all over the country. In addition to publishing bulletins and yearbooks, the A. C. F. has sponsored annual tournaments in various cities all over the country.

The combining of these two groups should prove mutually beneficial, and should result in a strong and truly nationwide chess organization.

This game gave Eliskases undisputed possession of first prize in the recent Noordwijk (Holland) tournament.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Euwe White	Eliskases Black	Euwe White	Eliskases Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	27 RxR	RxR
2 P-QB4	P-K3	28 P-B4	Kt-Q3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	29 B-B3	Kt-K5
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	30 BxKt	RxB
5 P-K3	P-KR3	31 Q-B5	R-K
6 B-R4	Castles	32 K-Kt2(c)	P-Kt3
7 Kt-B3	Kt-K5(a)	33 PxP	Q-K3
8 BxB	QxB	34 Q-K5ch	QxQ
9 PxP	KtxKt	35 PxQ	RxP(d)
10 PxKt	PxP	36 PxP	R-QR4
11 Q-Kt3	Q-Q3	37 P-QR4	P-Kt4
12 P-B4	PxP	38 PxP	PxP
13 BxP	Kt-B3	39 R-Kt7(e)	P-Kt5
14 Q-B3	B-Kt5	40 RxP	P-R3(f)
15 CastlesKR	BxKt	41 R-B8ch	K-R2
16 PxB(b)	QR-Q	42 R-B7ch	K-Kt
17 K-R	Q-B3	43 R-Q7	P-Kt6
18 B-K2	KR-K	44 R-Q	R-Kt4
19 QR-K	R-Q2	45 K-B3	P-Kt7
20 R-KKt	Kt-K2	46 R-Kt	P-R4
21 R-Kt2	Kt-B4	47 K-K2	P-R5
22 QR-KKt	K-R	48 K-Q3	P-R6
23 R-Kt4	P-KKt3	49 K-B2	P-R7
24 R-B4	P-KKt4	50 RxP	R-B4ch
25 R-K4	R(Q2)-K2	Resigns	
26 R(Kt)-Kt4	P-B3		

(a) Not usual but by no means bizarre. Generally the ensuing simplifications leave White with a very slight positional advantage.

(b) At this point Eliskases disputes the book statement that White stands better.

(c) If 32 QxRP, Q-B4 and White's problems are difficult.

(d) This leaves Black with a very strong ending.

(e) Perhaps 39 R-KB4 would have prolonged the defense.

(f) This allows Black to threaten R-Kt4, if White attempts to get behind the pawn.

The game below, from the Consolation Masters Division of the recent American Chess Federation Congress at Boston, shows how the division winner also annexed the brilliancy prize.

English Opening

MacMurray White	Adams Black	MacMurray White	Adams Black
1 P-QB4	P-K4	13 R-KKt	QxP
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	14 R-KB	Q-R7
3 Kt-B3	P-B4	15 RxP	PxKt
4 P-Q4	P-K5	16 PxP	Kt-K2
5 Kt-Q2	B-Kt5	17 Q-KB	KtxR
6 Kt-Q5	BxKtch	18 QxKt	Q-Q3
7 BxB	KtxP(a)	19 K-B2	Q-R7
8 B-B3	Kt-K3	20 R-K	R-B
9 P-K3	P-KR4(b)	21 QxPch	K-K2
10 B-K2	Q-Kt4	22 PxKt	P-Q3
11 P-KR4	QxKtP(c)	23 Q-Kt5ch	KxP
12 K-Q2	P-B3	24 K-Kt	Resigns

(a) Black takes the first pawn, which seems safe enough.

(b) Perhaps 9 . . . Q-Kt4; or Kt-K2, is preferable. The KRP eventually becomes a point of attack.

(c) 11 . . . Q-Kt3 appears more prudent.

Newport Tennis Monday

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13 (AP)—British, French and Belgium tennis players will compete with Americans in the twenty-second annual Newport Casino tennis tournament opening here Monday, tournament officials announced.

Robert Mouvet will be Belgium's lone representative but England will have four players and France three. In the English contingent will be Charles Hare, R. A. Shayes, G. P. Hughes and E. J. Filby. The French delegation will comprise Jacques Brugnon, Yvon Petra and Bernard Destremau.

Don Budge, the world's outstanding amateur tennis player, heads the list of the American contestants.

Eastern Regional Final

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 13 (AP)—The American Legion junior baseball team of Trenton, N. J., State champions, was matched today against the New York State champions, Whitehall, N. Y., for the eastern regional title.

The regional title gives the winner the right to represent the East in a sectional tournament later at Princeton, Ind.

Princeton romped over a team from Hartford, Conn., yesterday, 13 to 3. Whitehall defeated Newark, Del., 9 to 8.

Repeat Maine Victory

POLAND SPRING, Maine, Aug. 13 (AP)—For the second year in a row, Mrs. Curtis Hutchins of Bangor won the Maine State Women's Golf tournament with a final-round victory over Ann Sewall of York, by a score of 5 and 3, yesterday.

Young Joe Hunt Enters Picture For Cup Place

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 13 (AP)—The problem of picking the No. 2 Davis Cup player to join up with Don Budge in September still is causing wrinkled brows among the tennis officials who have to make the choice. It seemed to simplify matters when Sidney Wood was beaten in the early rounds of the Eastern Grass Courts championship, leaving the field open for Bobby Riggs, but now they must consider Joe Hunt.

The unpredictable Hunt created the biggest stir of the week yesterday when he whipped Frank Parker, the nation's third-ranking player, 6—4, 6—4. It was his first really outstanding performance of the season, but his brilliant play made him a favorite to defeat the veteran Wilmer Allison in today's semifinal. It also brought him into the Davis Cup race.

If Hunt should whip Allison today and then upset Riggs in tomorrow's final—provided Riggs turns in the expected semifinal victory over young Jack Kramer—Hunt will go into the Newport tournament next week a likely candidate to help Budge defend the Davis Cup.

Women avorites Win

Hunt's spectacular victory topped a day which saw Allison down Budge's doubles partner, Gene Mako, 1—6, 6—2, 6—4; Riggs rout Ronald Lubin, 6—2, 6—2, and Kramer receive a default from Bitsy Grant.

In the women's division, Alice Marble and Dorothy Bundy followed form into the final. The favored Miss Marble overcame her doubles partner, Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, 10—8, 8—6, and Miss Bundy beat Sylvia Henrotin, 6—4, 5—7, 6—0.

Budge and Mako led the way into the men's doubles semifinals, while Miss Marble and Mrs. Fabyan reached the women's final against England's Kay Stammers and Margot Lumb.

Exciting Final

The possibility of a Riggs-Hunt final is exciting, for they came from the West together a couple of years ago to jump right into the first 10. At that time Hunt looked the more promising of the two, but it was Riggs who attained success more quickly.

Real Man-Sized Job Sailing Yachts in Race Week Brushes

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

History tells you that the American Indians were wild, and I can tell you that the Massachusetts Bay Indians (yachts) are wild today. My insatiable desire to be a member of a crew in a yacht race no longer exists—I signed on one day and signed off at the immediate conclusion of the race.

Our local yachting writer Wendell Adams Davis, an accomplished skipper in his own right, arranged the signing on Paul McCoombs' Kickapoo. Pre-race schooling taught me the fundamentals of my assignments and without being boastful this landlubber helped rather than hindered the progress of the boat; but the strenuous efforts in so doing left me unfavorable bodily mementos.

The Indian Class boat is no palatial yacht with all the comforts of home. It came into existence back in 1921 and has increased in popularity with local skippers from around six boats to 56. They are 21 feet over-all, 118 feet in waterline, with a 27-foot mast and a 12-foot boom. They are speedy and good heavy weather boats.

Cramped for Hours

Unfortunately, to one accustomed to a fireside life of ease, being cramped for more than four hours in a jacknife posture with a navigator and a skipper crowding an eight-foot cockpit sub-divided by a centerboard, makes a straight-jacket seem like a feather bed.

The only relieving stretches permitted were perilous ballast positions or hurried squirming over the centerboard with only a two-foot clearance beneath the boom while handling jib ropes on various tacks.

As for the race itself I cannot give more than a sketchy impression of what took place. My skipper and navigator were racing to win, and passengers or sightseers were no more welcome on board than a grand piano. The start was a bedlam of confusion, my head spun and my mouth opened like a Charley McCarthy without Edgar Bergen. There was no time to ask what was going on and no one who would bother to answer such a question.

A Terrible Start

After leaving the inner harbor I learned from my ship mates that we got away to a terrible start. A field of 35 Indians was underway, the largest number in any one class of the week, and we were about 32nd over the line. Fortunately we did not tack often so that my work at the jib had little chance to suffer. What did suffer however, was my re-action to the cold spray while serving as ballast.

As we turned the first marker of the triangular course the large spinnaker was broken out and a new assignment of weighing down the main boom came to me. That was not only somewhat arduous and uncomfortable, but I could not see the progress we were making ahead. The wake view was thrilling enough, however, for we were really slipping over the surface remarkably fast and leaving other Indians behind.

On the home run our boat really spread the choppy surface apart with Skipper McCoombs, former Dartmouth football aspirant, emulating a broken-field performance on the gridiron. His speed and skill were too late however, for Bob Dalrymple, former Dartmouth distance runner, was skipper of the Mohawk (the winner) and he had the lead and pace too well judged.

Might Do Better

Since we got away to such a poor start, we were really good to have cut that fleet down to where only three boats finished ahead (probably due to my masterly manner of weighing down the boom during the spinnaker run). Our fourth was rated quite an achievement and I believe the same crew might, on another try, do better.

In fact, I am sure that I should do more of this yachting, especially since the same boat failed to finish in the next day's race—undoubtedly because I was not on hand! Perhaps I should go at this yachting from the ground up, starting with the rowing machines at Harvard, the Swan boats in the Public Gardens, the East Boston Ferry and eventually the America's Cup.

Amusements

BOSTON

2ND WEEK! 1st of the greater movie season hits! LETTER OF INTRODUCTION EDGAR BERGEN and "CHARLIE McCARTHY" ANDREA LEEDS ADOLPHE MENJOU PLUS NEW 2nd FEATURE "CRIME RING" ALLAN LANE • FRANCES MERCER KEITH MEMORIAL PERFECTLY AIR CONDITIONED

SOUTH STATION LIB. 9311 MARCH OF TIME! The PERFECT CRIME MOVIE BONERS TRY YOUR SKILL! MICKEY MOUSE 10 OTHER SUBJECTS 2½ HOURS SHORT SUBJECTS • 3 NEWSREELS

NEW YORK CITY

"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner." — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. WHAT A LIFE A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the entire family BILTMORE THEATRE (Air-Conditioned) W. 47th St. Eves. 8:45—50c to $3 Mats. Wed. and Sat.—50c to $2

1938 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY Thornton Wilder's OUR TOWN WITH FRANK CRAVEN Production by Jed Harris MOROSCO THEATER, 45 St. W. of B'way. Air-cooled. Eves. 8:40. No Perf. Mondays. 3 Mats. Weekly: Wed., Thurs. and Sat. at 2:40.

DENNIS KING VERA ZORINA VIVIENNE SEGAL WALTER SLEZAK in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy I MARRIED AN ANGEL with Audrey Christie and Charles Walters SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. (Air-Conditioned) Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Mail Orders.

DOORS OPEN AT 9:00 A. M. Irving Berlin's SPECIAL LATE SHOW TONIGHT "ALEXANDER'S RAGTIME BAND" Tyrone POWER • Alice FAYE • Don AMECHE 25c ROXY 15c

NEWTON—MASS.

PARAMOUNT THEATRE MON., TUES., WED. F. BARTHOLOMEW—MICKEY ROONEY in LORD JEFF Also White Banners

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE PLAZA THEATRE Presents MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKENS WITH Anne Shirley—Ruby Keeler MONDAY, AUGUST 15

....AROUND THE CORNER

NEWS HOUND

Vacations for the Vacationer—When George Toole, Consul for Belgium in Boston, goes on vacation he really means to have a holiday every minute of the time he's away.

One things he does not intend to do is to waste time with a scratchy pen sending off picture postcards of scenic beauties which are waiting for his own first-hand enjoyment right outside.

Mr. Toole is setting out on a cruise to Haiti very shortly. So he arranged to attend to this postcard matter ahead of time. He sent to Haiti for 50 cards and 50 stamps—which arrived the other day. Since then he has been occupying spare moments in addressing them to friends with appropriate remarks of "having wonderful time" variety: If these remarks prove true when he reaches Haiti, as he confidently expects they will, all he has to do is drop the cards in the nearest mail box.

Local Color?—The background in a picture is often most important, but why was it that a man was using four rows of automobile traffic one day last week? There he was practically in the middle of the road, with traffic weaving in and out and around him at a great pace, calmly posing for the man with the camera, who was being very wise about the whole thing and standing on the sidewalk.

Good-will Builder—A little boy walked into Schrafft's, went up to the manager, who happened to be standing in the aisle, and with no hesitation inquired in a most business like manner if they carried any chocolates that had a lemon cream filling. The manager informed him they did. Whereupon the youngster thanked him; adding that he hadn't intended to buy any that day, because he had no money, but he wanted to make sure, so that he'd know where to go when he did have some.

Asking him to wait just a minute the manager stepped up to the counter and asked the girl to see that the boy was equipped with a little bag of his favorites much to the boy's pleasure and confusion.

Move to Musical Moos—One doesn't have to go to the country to see strange sights. For it was only a stone's throw from Huntington Avenue that we noticed a beach-wagon standing outside a second-hand shop. The family was either moving, or supplying itself with some second-hand furniture. Anyhow, all the back seats had been removed, and the space filled in with wicker chairs, divans, a jade green chiffonier, and a bookrack. But in among all this stuff, stood a calf!

Overnight Ferry—Many thousands of vacationists and others have sailed from the Canadian ports of Yarmouth and Saint John to Boston under the impression that they were taking an ocean voyage—especially if the Atlantic was in a windily playful mood, or if wandering whales decided to put on their frequent spouting exhibitions near the ship—but Washington authorities have just ruled that the vessels in those services are ferries. That's their decision and they are sticking to it—let the spindrift fall where it may.

There's a reason. Under the complications of the tonnage tax law, American steamers engaged in foreign trade are not required to pay a tonnage tax nor even to formally "enter" at the Custom House on arrival at Boston when they make trips so frequently as these do. So arose the question of an official classification for the many passengers arriving on them at Boston. Washington offices were asked for a ruling.

The answer came back: "Call them ferryboat passengers."

Preview of News Next Week

(Continued from Page 9)

than any Legislature that ever sat in the Bay State.

The lawmakers, whose dispute with Gov. Charles F. Hurley over unemployment relief and other topics has delayed prorogation already through more than half of the summer, will exceed the record previously held by the 1935 Legislature, which was prorogued on Aug. 15.

Setting of a new record was assured yesterday when the House Ways and Means Committee announced it would not report on the Governor's latest relief plan (appropriation of $5,000,000 in the gas tax fund to the State Highway Department) until Tuesday, Aug. 16.

Carroll Sentenced To Maine's Prison

SOUTH PARIS, Maine., Aug. 13 (AP)—A guilty verdict returned after 5½ hours' deliberation sent former Deputy Sheriff Francis M. Carroll to State prison for life today, to a cell under the same roof with his chief accuser, Paul N. Dwyer, 19, who swore he accepted a life sentence for a murder Carroll committed because he feared Carroll's "vengeance."

The 43-year-old ousted peace officer was convicted by an all-male jury last night of the strangulation murder of Dr. James G. Littlefield. He was sentenced immediately to serve a life term, mandatory under Maine law.

Subscribers Asked To Note Courtesies

Subscribers to The Christian Science Monitor are invited to note and send in the registration numbers of cars which perform acts of courtesy on the road. From these contributions selections will be made, and to the winners of awards two theater tickets will be given each day.

With the number of the cars, please mail particulars of the incidents. Address your letter to
Courtesy Award
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Aug. 15

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XAL	15.25mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Aug. 15

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

WEDDING ENGRAVING

Invitations • Announcements
At Homes • Bridal Stationery

Correct Form • Latest Styles
Reasonable Prices

Wards BOSTON

57 FRANKLIN STREET, BOSTON
Samples on Request

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
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SALE! Welbilt GAS RANGES

$54.95 —with your old range. Delivered and connected within 15 miles of Boston.

Every Important Modern Convenience:

Robertshaw oven heat control. Porcelain enamel oven linings with removable floor. Fully insulated oven. Roller-bearing lift-up cover. Pull-out roller-bearing broiler.

STREET FLOOR—ANNEX

Inquire about our budget payment plan

Storrowton Sing On Sunday to Use Quaint Old Organ

(Continued from Page 9)

of rye he got. Two of his organs are now museum pieces, one in Winchester and one in Deerfield.

Storrowton is becoming a popular social center for parties, weddings and receptions. During June no less than 25 showers were held at the inn as well as many luncheons and other parties. The recent offer of the heirs of Miss Amy Alexander to donate her fine residence of the early 19th century if it can be moved to Storrowton, from Springfield, is offering the board of directors a problem as the village is complete as is and more land must be acquired if the large house is accepted. It is one of the architectural masterpieces of Asher Benjamin one of Bulfinch's brilliant students.

Tennis and Society

The greatest array of women tennis stars ever to appear in New England is announced for the 14th Annual Ladies Invitation Tennis Tournament which will get under way at the Essex Country Club Monday and continue through Saturday, Aug. 20. Many social events are planned in connection with the meet and the visiting players will be entertained at the homes of prominent North Shore residents. Miss Alice Marble has been invited to stay at the home of Mrs. Frederic Winthrop in Manchester, while Miss Dorothy Bundy, of the tennis-playing Bundy family, will be the guest of Mrs. H. H. Bundy. Helen Wills Moody will be with Mrs. W. D. Sohier, Jr., and Helen Jacobs and Katherine Stammers will be entertained by Mrs. F. Wadsworth Busk; Miss Margot Lumb will be with Miss Eleonora Sears, and so on.

Art at Newport

The Art Association of Newport is announcing an exhibit of portraits, landscapes, and flower paintings by Flora Lion, R. P. S., at Cushing Memorial through Aug. 21.

Aboard the Samaria

Prominent Bostonians sailing for Europe on the S. S. Samaria today include Mr. and Mrs. Hugh W. Ogden, who are making their annual crossing; Dr. and Mrs. William E. Chenery of Commonwealth Avenue, who will attend the British Empire Exposition in Glasgow and motor through Scotland and the English Lakes region before returning the last of September (Dr. Chenery is reported to have just subscribed $100,000 to the building program of Boston University); Capt. and Mrs. R. R. Prosser and Miss J. A. Prosser of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. Captain Prosser is actively engaged in the British Army.

Ambassadress Due

Miss Marie Kane, official ambassadress of the British Empire Exposition, now in progress at Glasgow, who is on a good-will tour of the United States, will arrive in Boston Monday.

A number of prominent Boston women are competing in the match play for the Women's Club Championship on the golf course at Oyster Harbor Club this week. Trying their skill for the title and handsome silver trophies are Miss Edward C. Stone of Lexington, and her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Williams Ayres of Easton, Pa.; Miss Barbara Fulton, Cambridge; Mrs. Henry Skinner Baldwin and Mrs. Robert W. Scott, Brookline; Mrs. William M. Ritter, Washington; Mrs. Charles S. Jamison, Bronxville; Mrs. C. D. Danghorne and Mrs. Francis Devlin of Oyster Harbor. **Wanda MacDowell**

Plays Promised For Next Week In New England

Next week's bills in New England summer theaters follow:

Massachusetts

Cohasset—South Shore Players: Jane Wyatt in "Stage Door."

Oak Bluffs—Rice Playhouse: "The Far-Off Hills."

Provincetown—Wharf Theater: "Double Feature" (new).

Rockport: Rockport Theater Colony: "The Cradle Song."

Gloucester—Bass Rocks Theater: "Goodbye Again."

Fitchburg—Lake Whalom Theater: "The Big Pond."

New Hampshire

East Jaffrey—Actor-Associates: "The Phantom" (opens Wednesday).

Keene—Keene Summer Theater: "There's Always Juliet."

New London—New London Players: "Night Must Fall" (begins Thursday).

Peterborough—Peterborough Players: "The Late Christopher Bean" (begins Wednesday).

Rye Beach—Farragut Players: "The Housemaster (begins Tuesday).

Whitefield — The Forty-Niners: "Bachelor Born" (begins Tuesday).

Tamworth — The Barnstormers: "Tonight at 8:30" (Monday and Saturday).

Conway—The Barnstormers: "Tonight at 8:30" (Tuesday and Wednesday).

Wolfeboro — The Barnstormers: "Tonight at 8:30" (Friday).

Maine

Poland Spring—The Barnstormers: "Tonight at 8:30" (Thursday).

Surry—Surry Theater: "The Distaff Side" (begins Tuesday).

Skowhegan—Lakewood Theater: "Brother Rat."

Boothbay Harbor—Boothbay Playhouse: "The First Apple" (begins Wednesday).

Ogunquit—Manhattan Repertory Theater: "Time and the Conways."

Rhode Island

Newport—Casino Theater: Cecilia Loftus in "Impressions and Impersonations" (Sunday evening); "Grandpa" (new mystery) (begins Tuesday).

Connecticut

Guilford — Chapel Playhouse: "Bright Rebel."

Litchfield—"The Barker" (ends Sunday night).

Fall River Mills Have Pile of Orders

(Continued from Page 9)

overnight 10 and 15 per cent wage increases.

"We planned it that way," said the President.

Then, instead of that famous dawn of the old silent movie sub-titles, there came the recession.

Trade Pacts

With it came a new and unexpected storm cloud to hang particularly over that section of the New England cotton-goods-making industry located in Fall River and its neighboring city of New Bedford. It was the threat of a reciprocal trade agreement with Great Britain, lowering American tariff walls, permitting influx of British shirtings and high count fabrics at prices competitive with Yankee products.

These treaties, negotiated with some 18 nations, by the Department of State, are Secretary Cordell Hull's idea for promoting world peace and commerce. His idea also is to give "have nots" what they need in a more pleasant and less costly fashion than war.

The objective was no less attractive to Fall River and New Bedford manufacturers than to men of good will everywhere. The big difference was that it looked as if it might put quite a crimp in their business.

The reason is very simple. This area specializes in cotton goods of extra fine quality. Just as it escaped the direct competition of the lower-priced, coarse goods of Japan, so it was in the way of being hit directly by British imports, for Britain concentrates in just the broadcloths, voiles, sateens, and twills that the Fall River-New Bedford district produces.

But reciprocal trade agreements were only one problem. There was an even greater one: Mr. and Mrs. America quit buying.

When the back orders were filled, the mills just closed down or went on a two or three-day-a-week schedule.

But there was surprisingly little grousing. To Fall River it was just another blow, and they were prepared for most anything after having seen their century-old textile industry tumble from a value, on buildings and land, of $100,000,000 in 1921 to less than $12,000,000 in 1937.

Then, too, there was a compensating factor. Back a few years ago, when it became clear that Fall River needed some diversification of industry if it was to maintain a normal economy, the Chamber of Commerce, of which Frank W. Dunham is the Secretary, got busy to see what could be done.

Evidently, they found quite a bit could be done, for since 1930 Fall River has attracted no less than 113 new manufacturing concerns, producing a well-mixed variety of goods, ranging from chemicals to rubber plants, from thread spinners to pantsmakers.

But textiles are still the bellweather of prosperity, and things in that line weren't so bright.

Then, one day last June the New York stock market started to rise a bit from the doldrums. A week or two later, Jack Herger bought his shirts and Mark Kissel ordered some more. Department stores noted a general increase in sales of men and women's wear, also inventoried stocks of sheets, pillow cases, and other cotton goods, and decided to get ready for the August "White Sales."

That's about all there is to this present period of better times. However, there are a few relative items of background needed to complete the constellation of facts.

First, it should be noted that, unlike the situation 18 months ago, there is a minimum of speculative buying now. The orders that are being filled are going into retail channels. Warehouses are not filling up. This means that no great surplus is accumulating.

If men keep buying shirts, and if styles continue to call for extended use of cotton dresses, and if women decide to keep their stocks of sheets up there is good expectation that Fall River will continue in reasonable production.

There is not much anxiety concerning that bogey of former years, namely, overproduction. One reason is that Agricultural Department forecasts on the Southern crop indicate that it will be rather heavy, perhaps 12,000,000 bales. This means that prices on raw cotton are not likely to advance very much, and may, indeed, fall. Under such circumstances there is little incentive to speculate in finished goods that may be cheaper to produce anytime the new crop hits the market.

Japan's Part

As a sidelight on this situation, it is interesting to note that while only a year or two ago this section was up in arms over the growing volume of Japanese imports this talk has almost completely subsided. Reason: Japan no longer can spare the gold from its war activities to buy the South's raw cotton. Not having the raw goods, it can't produce in the same volume as previously, so the South loses a good customer and New England a serious competitor.

Another thing should be noted. The goods that Fall River produces are hardly the quality affected by WPA purchases. The upturn in Fall River, then, means an improvement in buying power of those with incomes above WPA levels, a good portent economically.

So, Fall River's remaining 1,000,000 spindles twirl on. There are factors which are more promising than for sometime before. On cloud, however, still hovers in the horizon. The State Department announced this week that the negotiations with Great Britain are coming closer to a conclusion.

That question mark is still something to think about.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	"The Boston Hour"	"Trio Time": popular	Joe Green's Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	"The Boston Hour"	"Trio Time": popular	Joe Green's Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	Dance music	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	Kidoodlers: quartet	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Rhythm Revue	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	F. Hawk's Sky Patrol	Baseball School	Sport reports
6:00	News; sportshots	News; music	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Dance music	Dance music; news	Sport Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	"Across the Table"	Sport commentator	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	"Tango Time"	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Sport results	Organ recital
7:00	"Exploring Music":	Message of Israel	Studio speaker	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15	concert orchestra	Message of Israel	Richard Himber's Orch.	Santa Barbara Fiesta	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:30	"Exploring Music":	Jim's Question Bee	"Sports of the Week"	"Musical Album"	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45	concert orchestra	Jim's Question Bee	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Charioteers": quartet	Rock Haven Orchestra
8:00	Saturday Night	International Broadcast	"Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	"Bands Across the Sea"	"Jungle Jim"
8:15	Swing Club	From London	garten": comedy	"Bands Across the Sea"	Travel talk
8:30	Russ Morgan's Or.:	"The Festival": dra-	Network program	Robin Hood Dell Sym-	Dance music
8:45	sketch; soloists	matic sketch	Song recital	phony Concert	Dance music
9:00	"Professor Quiz":	National Barn Dance:	"America Dances": Nor-	Robin Hood Dell Sym-	"Spy Stories": sketch
9:15	questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	man Sherr's Orchestra;	phony Concert	"Spy Stories": sketch
9:30	"Rhythm Rendez-	vocal groups; "Hoosier	Walter Kelsey, violin-	Robin Hood Dell Sym-	Dance music
9:45	vous": orchestra	Hot Shots"	ist; L. Shaffer's Orch.	phony Concert	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:00	Your Hit Parade:	Jacques Renard's Or-	"The Crickets": sound	Robin Hood Dell Sym-	"Jam Session": music
10:15	vocalists; quartet;	chestra	effects program	phony Concert	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:30	orchestra	Al Roth's Orchestra	Broadcast From Manila:	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:45	Del Casino, songs	Al Roth's Orchestra	concert; speakers	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; Dance Orchestra	News Service	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Time to Dance"
11:15	J. Long's Orchestra	William Farmer's Orch.	Weather Service	Madriguera's Orchestra	Rock Haven Orchestra
11:30	Kay Kyser's Or-	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	Wildwood Orchestra
11:45	chestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	Wildwood Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00	Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	"Uncle Bob": children's	"Sunshine Time"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15	Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	variety program	"Melody Market"	Italian music: drama
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	"Dreams of Long Ago":	Woodwind Ensemble	Tremont Temple Bap-	Italian music: drama
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	drama	Woodwind Ensemble	tist Church service	Studio speaker
11:00	St. Paul's service	News; "Journal"	"Pine Tavern:" dra-	Tremont Temple Bap-	Studio speaker
11:15	St. Paul's service	"Neighbor Nell"	matic serial	tist Church service	"Music in the Modern
11:30	St. Paul's service	Rollini Trio	Madrigal Singers	Tremont Temple Bap-	Manner"
11:45	St. Paul's service	Commentator	Madrigal Singers	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00	"Reveries"	"Southernaires": male	Clotilda Zappala, so-	News Service	The Italian Hour
12:15	News Service	quartet	prano	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	The Italian Hour
12:30	Salt Lake City	Radio City Chamber	Concert Miniatures	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45	choir and organ	Music: string quartet;	News Service	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00	Sunday Serenade	vocal and instrumental	Speaker; music	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:15	Piano Club	soloists	Speaker; music	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:30	"War—1938 Model"	News Service	Musical program	Music in Many Moods:	Portuguese Hour
1:45	"Poet's Gold"	Home Folks Frolic	Musical program	soloists; orchestra	Portuguese Hour
2:00	Walberg Brown	Magic Key: Susanne	"Sunday Dinner at Aunt	"The Lamplighter"	"Voice of Israel"
2:15	String Ensemble	Fisher; Clifford Menz;	Fanny's"	"Smarties": quartet	"Voice of Israel"
2:30	"Summer Session":	Sara Allgood and Whit-	"Sunday Drivers": nov-	Wild Life program	"Voice of Israel"
2:45	orch.; vocalists	ford Kane; S'mmy Kaye	elty program	Charlie and Jane	"Voice of Israel"
3:00	Columbia Sym-	Richard Himber's Orch.	Chautauqua Symphony	World Youth Congress	"H. M. S. Pinafore,"
3:15	phony Orchestra,	Richard Himber's Orch.	Orchestra concert: Al-	Harold Stokes's Orch.	Act II, by Gilbert and
3:30	Howard Barlow	'Horse and Buggy Days':	bert Stoessel, conduc-	Harold Stokes's Orch.	Sullivan
3:45	conductor	variety program	tor; Georges Barrere	Jimmy Livingstone's Or	Lincoln Quintet
4:00	"The Farmer Takes	Sunday Vespers	"Rangers Serenade"	Religous Hour	Hampton Beach Concert
4:15	the Mike"	Sunday Vespers	"Rangers Serenade"	Religous Hour	Hampton Beach Concert
4:30	CBS Singers, from	News: Westminster	"The World Is Yours":	Religous Hour	Guild Players
4:45	Toronto, Ontario	Choir Festival	drama	Religous Hour	Guild Players
5:00	The Texas Rangers	"There Was a Woman":	Marion Talley, soprano;	Irving Conn's Orchestra	Young People's Church
5:15	The Texas Rangers	drama	chorus; orchestra	Irving Conn's Orchestra	Young People's Church
5:30	Guy Lombardo and	Jean Sablon, songs	"Spy Secrets": drama-	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	Young People's Church
5:45	his orchestra	Federal Housing talk	tization	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	Young People's Church
6:00	Popular orchestra:	WLW Summer Concert	"Society on the Air"	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra
6:15	vocal soloists	WLW Summer Concert	"Concert Album"	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	The Friendly Singer
6:30	"Laugh Liner":	'Melody Time"	News Service	Commentator	Dramatization
6:45	Billy House; orch.	News Service	Musical program	"Fashions in Rhythm"	Dramatization
7:00	Phil Cook's Al-	"Popular Classics"	"Hobby Lobby" with	News Service	Evening Concert
7:15	manac	"Popular Classics"	Dave Elman	"Hawaii Calls"	Evening Concert
7:30	"Passing Parade"	"Boredom by Budd": so-	"Interesting Neighbors":	Political talk	Commentator
7:45	"Passing Parade"	loists; orchestra	informal interview	"Invitation to Waltz"	Irish Minstrels
8:00	Lud Gluskin's Or.	"Spy at Large": drama	Edward Arnold; Edgar	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Gypsy Orchestra
8:15	Lud Gluskin's Or.	"Spy at Large": drama	Bergen; Strond Twins;	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Gypsy Orchestra
8:30	Lewisohn Stadium	"Songs We Remember"	Nelson Eddy; Alice	Robin Hood Del con-	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45	Concert: New York	"Songs We Remember"	Faye; dramatic sketch	cert: Philadelphia Or-	Swanee Singers
9:00	Lewisohn Stadium	"Win Your Lady": dra-	Manhattan Merry-Go-	chestra, Alexander Hils-	"Headlines"
9:15	Concert: New York	matic sketch	Round: soloists; orch	berg, conductor	"Headlines"
9:30	Lewisohn Stadium	Walter Winchell	American Album of Fa-	"Sunday Special" vo-	Martin Albrecht, tenor
9:45	Concert: New York	Irene Rich: sketch	miliar Music	calists; orchestra	Fashion Parade of Son-
10:00	Lewisohn Stadium	Political talk	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:15	Concert: New York	Political talk	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:30	"Headlines and By-	"Cheerio": talk; music	University of Chicago	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Good Will Hour
10:45	lines": comment	"Cheerio": talk; music	Round Table discussion	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Good Will Hour
11:00	News Service; Will	News; Roundelay	News	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Commentator
11:15	McCune's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather	Madriguera's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:30	Pendarvis' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Symphonic Hour	F. Goodman's Orchestra
11:45	Pendarvis' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Symphonic Hour	F. Goodman's Orchestra

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00	Arthur Godfrey	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"The Mery-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15	"Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	"The Mery-Go-Round"	Jacob S. List
9:30	"Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club: solo-	Studio speaker	"The Mery-Go-Round"	"Morning Capers"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	ist; orchestra; news	"Variations": music	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly: sketch	"On the Mall"	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	Jerry Sears's Orch.	"John's Other Wife"	Organ recital	Popular songs
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins": sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	Cowboy songs	'Shopping With You'
10:45	"Stepmother": play	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Dramatic sketch	Earl Lawrence, songs	'Shopping With You'
11:00	Jean Abbey	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	"Highlights; Halftones"	Vocalists
11:15	R. Carhart, songs	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Jean Harper, songs
11:30	'Big Sister": play	"Concert Hall"	"Musical Tete-a-Tete"	"Musical Early Edition"	Cooking School
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	Piano soloist	News commentator
12:00	Commentator	News; Noonday Revue	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"R. F. D. No. 1"	Stock quotations	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	News; music
12:30	'Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian string music	Music; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: guest	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	speakers; soloists;	Yankee News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Vic and Sade"	Homesteaders' Orch.	"George and Juanita"	"Between the Bookends"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Garden Club	Harmony team
1:45	Gospel Singer	"Judy and Lanny"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Movie comment	"Swing At It"
2:00	News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Harold Turner, piano	Concert Band
2:15	Enoch Light's Or.	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport commentator	Concert Band
2:30	"Three Consoles"	"Valiant Lady"	"Signor Carmello"	Sport reports	Estelle Sternberger
2:45	"Three Consoles"	Hymn recital	"Julia Blake": sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Lane"
3:00	"Dear Columbia"	U. S. Navy Band	"Mary Marlin"	Network interviews	"In the Music Room"
3:15	Community Bulletin	U. S. Navy Band	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Dance Time"	Sport reports
3:30	'The Pittsburghers'	U. S. Navy Band	"Pepper Young"	Harold Stokes's Orch.	Sport reports
3:45	Piano soloist	U. S. Navy Band	"The Guiding Light"	Bill Lewis, songs	Sport reports
4:00	"Summertime Sere-	"Club Matinee": variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:15	nade": organ	"Club Matinee": variety	"Stella Dallas": drama	"Hits and Encores"	'Melody Parade"
4:30	Deep River Boys	"Club Matinee": variety	"Happy Jack," songs	Sport comment	Sport reports
4:45	Popular songs	"Club Matinee": variety	"Girl Alone"	Gypsy Caravan	Sport reports
5:00	"The Boston Hour"	"Neighbor Nell": news	Salzburg Music Festival:	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	"The Boston Hour"	"Silhouettes of West"	"Don Giovanni"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	"March of Games"	"Don Winslow": sketch	Your Family, drama	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	'Rhythm Revue"	Rakov's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue:	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Songs for You"	music; political talk	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30	"Story of a Song"	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	Politic'l talk; music	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	Organ concert
7:00	Ray Heatherton	Alias Jimmy Valentine:	'Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15	"Viewpoints"	dramatization	Rose Marie, songs	George Hamilton's Or.	"Headlines"
7:30	"On the Trail"	Political talk	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	"Children's Hour"
7:45	Boake Carter, news	"It's News to Me"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Rock Haven Orchestra
8:00	Ted Husing; Con-	"Sing-Song Program":	"Believe It or Not":	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	nie Boswell; orch.	vocal groups	guests; music	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Ruth Nigey, songs
8:30	Pick and Pat: com-	"Those We Love": dra-	Margaret Speaks; or-	"Mr. Mergenthwirker's	Jerry Lee
8:45	edy; soloists; orch	matic serial	chestra; chorus	Lobblies": drama	'Message to Motorists"
9:00	Mercury Theater:	America's Rhythm Mas-	Dr. William Marston	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Music from Many Land
9:15	John Drinkwa-	ters: Al Roth's Orch.	"Truth Indicator"	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Music from Many Lands
9:30	ter's "Abraham	America's Rhythm Mas-	NBC Concert Orchestra;	Robin Hood Dell Concert	Amateur Hour
9:45	Lincoln"	ters: Al Roth's Orch.	Marcel Moyse, flute	Robin Hood Dell Concert	Amateur Hour
10:00	Wayne King's Orch.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.:	Robin Hood Dell Concert	Amateur Hour
10:15	Wayne King's Orch.	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	Robin Hood Dell Concert	Amateur Hour
10:30	Pres. Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	Larry Clinton's Orch.	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt
10:45	Del Casino, songs	NBC Concert Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	Studio program
11:00	Weather; news	News; sport comment	News Service	"Pageant of Melody"	"The Monitor News"
11:15	Henry Busse's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	"Pageant of Melody"	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:30	E. Duchin's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:45	E. Duchin's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	John Kirby's Orchestra

Radio Programs for Week End Are in Variety to Please All

Weed-End Radio Specials

Mother Earth's refusal to grow things as a result of man's over-intensive farming—this is the theme of "The Festival," an experimental play in lyric prose and blank verse, to be heard over the NBC-Blue to WBZ combination tonight at 8:30 p. m., as a feature of week-end programs. The play is the work of Albert Williams, a young member of the NBC's production staff.

Serious music:

"Exploring Music," CBS to WEEI, 7 p. m., to replace Columbia's Workshop, a series devoted to the unusual in classical and modern music composition with Bernard Herrmann conducting the orchestra. Mozart's Serenade Notturno for Quartet and orchestra, featured.

Robin Hood Dell concert, Alfred Wallenstein, conducting, Mutual to WAAB, 8:30 p. m., in "Carmen Fantasy," Gretry-Motti's "Ballet Suite," Sibelius's "Valse Triste," Strauss's "Emperor" Waltz and Liszt's "Second Hungarian Rhapsody."

Popular:

Ella Fitzgerald to do "A Tisket a Tasket" in Saturday Night Swing Club, CBS to WEEI, 8 p. m.; also Chick Webb, Negro band leader and drummer extraordinary, soloist.

Sunday

Special events and talks:

Prof. Frederick L. Schumann, Harvard summer professor, to speak on "War—1938 Model," CBS to WEEI, 1:30 p. m.

Clark M. Eichelberger, director of the League of Nations Association, and Elizabeth Schields-Collins, international secretary of the World Youth Congress, to speak in connection with the congress now being held at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Mutual to WAAB, 3 p. m.

"Farmer Takes the Mike" interviews to come from Minneapolis, Minn., the great "bread-and-butter" region of the Middle West, CBS to WEEI, 4 p. m.; orchardists, dairymen, 4-H Club members, a tenant farmer, and farm laborer to speak.

Dave Elman's "Hobby Lobby," NBC-Red to WNAC, 7 p. m., to hear "Brownie," talking dog; Ethel Blume, collector of toy dogs; J. G. Chalmers, maker of candy glass for the movies; J. H. Woodruff, collector of old-time shaving mugs; Frank Brown, maker of home-made musical instruments.

University of Chicago Round Table, NBC-Red to WNAC, 10:30 p. m., to take up "Government Propaganda in a Democracy"; discussion by Prof. Harold D. Lasswell, political scientist, T. V. Smith, philosophy professor, and Harry D. Gideonse, economics professor.

Serious music:

First movement, Bloch's Piano Quintet; second and fourth movement, Dvorak's Piano Quartet, Op. 87, by Music Hall String Quartet, with Henrietta Schumann, piano soloist; also three movements from Borodin's String Quartet, No. 2, by quartet; Jan Peerce to sing Leoncavallo's "Mattinata," Handel's "Come and Trip It" and Giannini's "Tell Me, Oh Blue, Blue Sky," NBC-Blue to WBZ, 12:30 p. m.

Teleman's Suite for Flute and Orchestra, with George P. Barrere, flutist, feature of Chautauqua concert, Albert Stoessel, conductor, NBC-Red to WNAC, 3 p. m.; also Mozart's "Magic Flute Overture and Brahms's Third Symphony, by orchestra.

"Everybody's Music" to present premiere of Quincy Porter's "Two Dances for Radio," a commissioned work, with Howard Barlow conducting Columbia Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra, CBS to WEEI, 3 p. m.; also Mozart's "Magic Flute" Overture and Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony.

Popular Bach Chorale, the melody from "Erfurt Enchiridion, 1524," featured by CBS Singers chorus from Toronto, Ont., CBS to WEEI, 4:30 p. m.

Lewisohn Stadium concert to present Weber's "Euryanthe" Overture, Richard Strauss's "Death and Transfiguration" and Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, orchestra to be conducted by Massimo Freccia, young Italian conductor, CBS to WEEI, 8:30 p. m.

Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" Overture and Beethoven's Seventh Symphony programmed in special Robin Hood Dell concert by Philadelphia Orchestra, Alexander Hilsberg, conductor, Mutual to WAAB, 8:30 p. m.

Light classical:

Act 2, "H. M. S. Pinafore," to conclude cycle of Gilbert and Sullivan by Federal Theater, Intercity to WMEX, 3 p. m.

"Invitation to Waltz," Mutual to WAAB, 7:45 p. m., to present waltzes of Noel Coward, Fritz Kreisler, Harry Tierney and Emmerich Kalman.

Monday

Talks and features:

President Roosevelt to be principal speaker from White House to the banquet in Washington on third anniversary of signing of the Social Security Act, NBC-Blue to WBZ, Mutual to WAAB, CBS to WEEI, Intercity to WMEX, 10:30 p. m.; addresses also by Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the SEC, and Sen. Robert F. Wagner, New York.

Robert L. Ripley to present Sir Hubert Wilkins, polar explorer; Jessica Dragonette, radio and concert singer; Roy W. Post, criminologist and mystery story writer, NBC-Red to WNAC, 8 p. m.

Popular orchestra leaders to contest with six girl athletes in Harry Hagen's "True or False" quiz, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 10 p. m.

Serious music:

Marcel Moyse, French flutist to make American radio debut with NBC Concert Orchestra, NBC-Red to WNAC, 9:30 p. m., in Mozart's Concerto in D Major; Smetana's "Bartered Bride" Overture; Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet" Overture, "Dance of Sylphides" and "March Hongroise" from Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust," by orchestra, Hans Wilhelm Steinberg, conductor.

All-Wagnerian program in Robin Hood Dell concert, Mutual to WAAB, 9:30 p. m., Alexander Smallens, conductor; Selma Amanska, soloist; program—Entrance of the Gods into Valhalla—Rheingold; two selections from "Die Walkure"; Rhine Journey—"Gotterdammerung"; Prelude and Liebestod—"Tristan and Isolde."

Drama:

Orson Welles' Mercury Theater Company to do highlights from John Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln," CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m.

Semi-classical:

Alfred Wallenstein and orchestra in Thomas's "Raymond" Overture, Grieg's Symphonic Dance, No. 2, "Vaquero's Song" and "Habanera" from Herbert's "Natoma"; NBC-Red to WNAC, 8:30 p. m.; Margaret Speaks to sing "Non la Sospiri" from Puccini's "La Tosca."

A. D. H.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Aug. 14

10:45 a. m. — WORL, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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BOSTON

Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

A Unit That Is Conformable

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Whether the modern small flat is comfortable and pleasant to the eye, or uncomfortable and crowded, is largely a question of planning. Where this is done with imagination and ingenuity, it is possible, even in a limited space, to provide a pleasant-looking home with accommodation for all needed sorts of household property and utensils. The built-in cupboard and closet are now well known methods for saving space and minimizing work. They are therefore not only an economy, but tend materially to increase the owner's home pleasure.

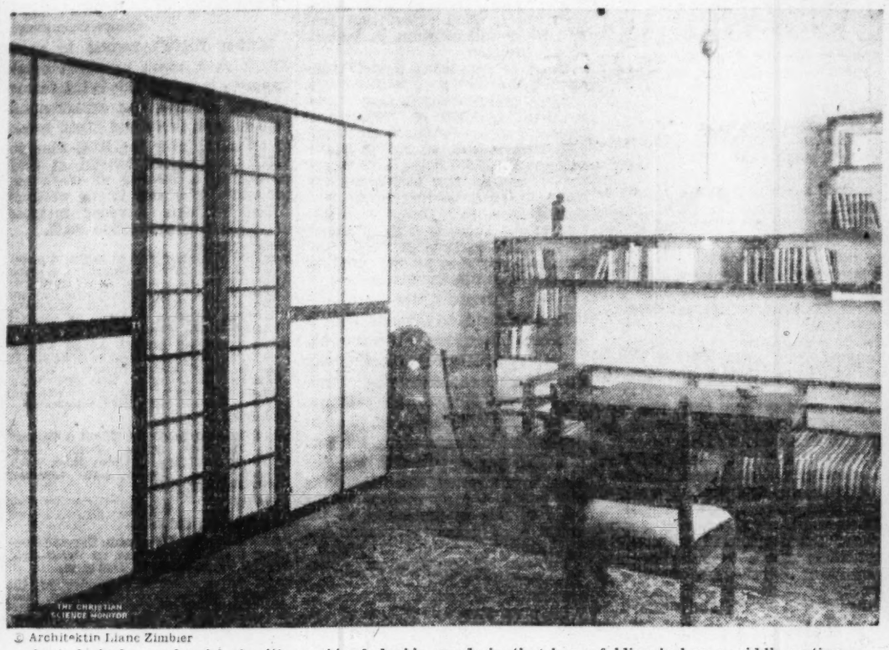
In a flat which has been inadequately planned, cupboards or wardrobes are, of necessity, placed where they will go, so space for books, and even for clothes, linen and crockery, is often sadly lacking. The transformable unit is usually the most practical way of meeting this dilemma. It has the advantage of built-in furniture, with the further advantage that it can be removed or altered when need arises.

This is how Liane Zimbler, a Viennese architect, at present resident in London, planned two types of rooms for students in Vienna. In the first she has placed a large wardrobe built in three parts, the two side compartments being designed for clothes while the center holds the folding bed. A divan and writing desk, placed along another wall, have unit bookshelves, arranged in an informal way, at such a height as not to interfere with those sitting on the divan. Pieces of pottery or glass placed on the top of the bookshelves add to the decorative effect and make the room look more homelike. The lower parts of the bookshelves are provided with doors to conceal books and papers that are better out of sight. The idea here illustrated is, the use of unit bookshelves to which additional units can be added without disturbing the harmony of the existing scheme.

In the second case, the bookshelf units have been so arranged as to be within reach of the divan. The wardrobe is again made with three compartments, and as the room is very narrow the impression of free space has been attained by putting the divan (as the largest piece of furniture) against the shorter wall, and the shallow bookshelves and the wardrobe against the long wall.

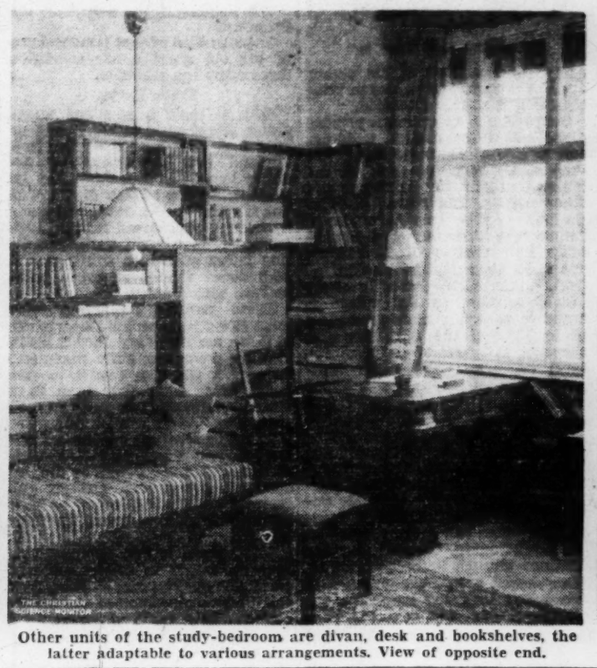
In this room the walls have been painted in cream, beige and Indian red. The ceiling and the wall behind the divan are also red. The furniture is made of larch, the doors lacquered beige, and the tabletops covered with red linoleum.

These bookshelf units can be adapted to any shape of room by altering them to the special requirements and using them in different ways.

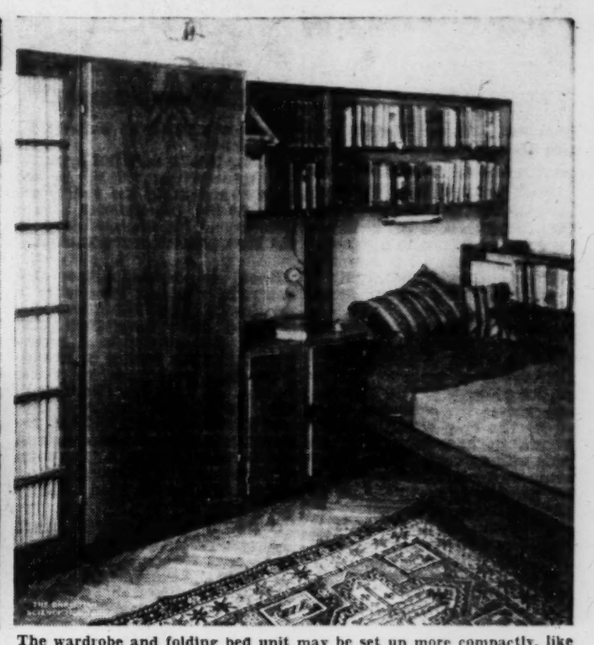


© Architektin Liane Zimbler

A study-bedroom furnished with combined double wardrobe that has a folding bed as a middle section



Other units of the study-bedroom are divan, desk and bookshelves, the latter adaptable to various arrangements. View of opposite end.



The wardrobe and folding bed unit may be set up more compactly, like this, and books may be within reach when sitting on the divan.

RUTH WEBB LEE

On display now is an exceptionally rare collection of early blown three mold glass, including an unique celery vase, a large green bowl, a violet Stiegel bottle and other rarities. Also historical flasks, cup plates, furniture, prints and the largest assortment of pattern glass in New England.

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Furnishing a Long, Narrow Room

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Since there were but two of us in the family, we felt the need of a winter living-room or den which was smaller than the one room we had built for that purpose, and which did not seem very cosy when we were alone. It must serve as a combination writing room and office and reading room. At the front of the house was a long porch, set back from wings at each side so only the front or west wall was open. This had been screened in summer and enclosed with windows for winter. Finished off as a room with two pairs of windows it gave sufficient light for dull wintry days.

Now came the problem, for the room was shaped like a box-car, as it was eight feet by twenty-four. Having changed the furniture several times, we are now satisfied with the arrangement. Since the room must serve two purposes, it was furnished accordingly, two 7½ by 10 rugs, placed one in each end of the room. They were in a plaid pattern with light gray and green stripes mixed with red. This plaid did wonders to conceal the length of the room as it cut the floor into squares so one was not aware of the long stretches. Since the room was the house entrance, another rug about 4 by 7½ feet was placed across the center of the room. This was of different though harmonizing color, having a warmer background. It, too, had squares, with groups of flowers in each. Thus it definitely separates the writing room from the reading room and yet remains a part of the whole. The walls were left boarded up just as when they formed a porch. The interior decorating department of a large store was most helpful suggesting that since we had a western exposure and wanted a light room, a yellow would be right—the color of the inside of a banana. Cold water paint was used, actually giving the effect of sunshine at all times. The wood trim is white, to match the rest of the house. Because the rest of the house was done in a good grade of insulating wallboard it was thought best to use this on the ceiling, for if we ever tired of the boards on the walls we would no doubt use the same wallboard there. This material was used for ceiling, in four-foot widths placed crosswise in six panels, with beveled strips at joints. This further tends to shorten and widen the room and was given a cold water plastic paint in oyster white.

In the reading room end there are two comfortable chairs with green upholstery, a round table, a table and floor lamp in white, an ottoman and a green flower stand that now flaunts three red geraniums. The writing room end has an antique desk that fits in the space which extends from the window to an end wall so that when the top is down there is excellent light for writing. A small rose-toned davenport stands against the east wall, the house side, and with some small serving tables and a desk chair complete the furniture. The windows in the main part of the house at first seemed a problem, for the sills were inside, where the curtains and drapes must be. As the linings show through, they were relined with the same material used in the porch curtains. Vases of flowers on these inside window sills add to the beauty of the outer room as well.

Power Painting

Spray guns are commonly used both for plain painted walls and novel finishes. In addition to spray misting, spatter finishes, mottled and blended walls, and similar treatments, this gun is used for the application of some types of plastic materials, to produce many varieties of wall decoration.

Pleasures To Be Found in Antiques

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Among the several kinds of pleasure to be derived from those articles of home furnishing that we call antiques, a common one is that of trying to think of them in their original surroundings. Often have we heard the remark, by a sympathetic person thoughtfully looking at some old-time desk or clock, "How I should like a sight of that where it was at first, in some home." If this sounds sentimental rather than sensible, the idea may prove very sensible indeed, if one applies it the right way.

The desire to picture the setting of ancestral or collected furnishings can open the way to surprising enjoyment, when it takes one back to early colonial days. To start this picture, one needs to find out a good deal about old-time home life, and to judge what type of home the thing (desk, for instance) was probably in, whether on a farm or in a town; simple or elegant.

If the desk came to us through several generations of ancestors, building up the story from family records and traditions can become quite exciting. It may be made very personal and intimate by assembling portraits of some of those who were owners or users of the desk. One might be able to have a series of them, covering as many as four or five generations, some of the later ones being also associated with other heritages—china, costumes, books, glass, and the rest.

It is possible, of course, that all this may be carried to an emotional extreme and become a matter of pride and social talk. That would be unfortunate, and the fine satisfaction of having helped to keep fresh the memory of ancestors, would be marred by making a show of it all.

Aside from this possibility, it seems that only benefit should come from the hobby. Children of the household would absorb a wholesome acquaintance with their parents' backgrounds and future generations would have cause for gratitude that someone had shown loving and intelligent concern for family history and belongings.

One Example

One family of New Englanders, whose ancestors were among the earliest settlers, happens to have but few articles that are inherited, but those have been treasured always. As additional furniture has been needed from the start of the parents' housekeeping, the old-time sort has been bought, with care that it was suited to go with their inherited pieces. For twenty years or so, each acquisition of any importance was photographed and the date, place and price of purchase noted.

Without effort to teach them, the children here have unconsciously acquired a knowledge of types and values, and a discrimination of merit and quality. This has made them modestly intelligent and appreciative of all such things, adding to their sources of pleasure wherever they may be. This seems a normal and healthy attitude toward the furnishings called antiques, which have come to be everyday objects of use and beauty for them.

Children Benefit

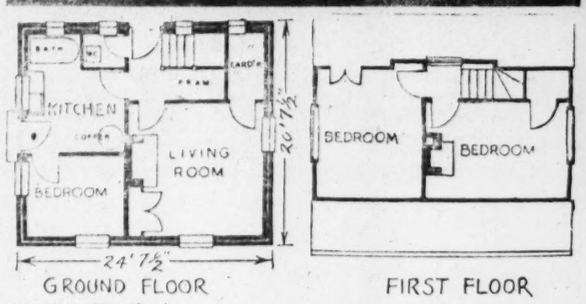
Not always do young people respond as might be wished to the interests of parents, though it is often true that seeming indifference may hide more receptive activity than is apparent. Also, that maturity is likely to recognize parents' efforts as youth cannot. So seniors may follow such courses as have been outlined without too great expectations from youngsters, confident that passing years will see them awakened, if it happens that the present does not.

Making one's antiques an incentive for learning how people lived when the things were made, finds numerous pathways leading to this information. Museums of several large cities have excellent collections of domestic furnishings and utensils of the 1700's.

Homelikeness may be missing in some cases of these institutions, but is usually found in the historical society houses of many places, large and small, where outfittings from the vicinities are likely to be assembled. Domestic operations were many and laborious in the old days, as appliances and utensils found in these places poignantly testify. All such things are material for building the mental pictures of the setting for that desk mentioned already, always being careful to get details in the right social scale.

Visits to colonial homes that are, open to the public either permanently or for only a day or two each season, are of greatest value for giving authentic backgrounds for former domestic and social activities. Sometimes old gardens as well as houses are still intact, as in Newburyport and Charleston, S. C. At others, only the building remains, crowded by city dwellings. In any case it is interiors that fascinate us, for here took place all the amenities of social affairs as well as daily rounds peculiar to town mansion, or to plantation hall, or to the simple home of the farmer. All these are to be found scattered about many states, preserved and cared for by devoted people who are eager that all who will may visit them and linger.

Alice Morse Earle and Marion Nichol Rawson have been conspicuously diligent and accurate in learning about colonial occupations and customs and have written of them with sympathy and lively style. Mrs. Rawson is still active, publishing books, while the last of Mrs. Earle's came out 20 years ago or so. Any one by either writer would make a good introduction to this sort of picture building.



E. K. Jarrett Photo, London

Great progress has been made in England in the production and design of suitable houses for families having incomes between $1,000 and $1,500. This is seen in the pictures and plans in this group, all providing three bedrooms, kitchen, and living room, but varying in independence—semi-detached, and single. Costs, without land, run up to $2,500. Unfamiliar to America is the bathtub in a corner of the kitchen, although it is easily shut off by a heavy curtain. Yellow brick for walls and weather boarding for gables of the separate cottages, is standard for construction for this type, shown at top left as built in Newbourne, Suffolk; top right, as in Great Yeldham. Semi-detached cottages, only two feet less in the larger dimension, and also with three bedrooms, were built in Snaith, Yorkshire, as appears at right, below. This is in the lowest cost range—about $1,500.

LET'S GO SEE IT!

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Photos from Canadian National Railways

Hotel, Resort, and Travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor will help you in your search for ways to go and places at which to stay. There is an especially large amount of it in Tuesday, and Friday Monitors.

Getting Down to Minimum

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

How much need a small house cost? The answer to this question, one need scarcely say, is bound to be affected by factors such as the locality and the site chosen, the materials used and the willingness of occupants to be content with quarters simplified to accord with their ability to pay. It is quite possible for a little house or cottage to be both cheap and charming, as well as everything a practical housewife could desire, as within her means.

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This is borne out by our illustrations, which show typical homes built recently in England at prices ranging from £300 to £450. They have been built by the Land Settlement Association for families from the distressed areas, who are being set up in small holdings for the cultivation of market garden produce, pigs and poultry. It may be said that they are quite definitely an attempt to provide family accommodation for minimum cost, yet without sacrifice of distinction in design. The architects, Messrs. Pakington & Enthoven, FF. R. I. B. A., are working up plans for similar cottages at comparable prices for country and suburban sites, as well as for seaside and country holiday retreats.

Quite apart from the architectural merits of the several types illustrated, a number of important facts have been established during their construction. The outstanding one is that the cheapest three-bedroom cottage possible has two bedrooms above stairs and one bedroom on the ground floor. Also, it must be one of a terrace (block in the U. S. A.), or at the least be semi-detached (two joined).

Two other economies are: having a single entrance door, and installing the bath in the kitchen or scullery. These economies are extreme, but they are adopted sometimes. Generally a separate bathroom is provided, even though it be small and on the ground floor. Also, two entrances—a front door and another to the garden. It is possible to have all these amenities in a cottage which is wholly detached, without exceeding the £500 mark.

One of the most attractive of these cottages has a steeply pitched roof and is at Newbourne in Suffolk. The walls are of cream-colored Burwell brick, the roofing is plain tiles, and the gables are covered with chestnut weatherboard over felt. Flooring is of fir or pine boards and granolithic.

The cottages at Great Yeldham in Essex are in contrast with the foregoing and are designed on lines more reminiscent of a small suburban house. The external walls are in color-washed flettons, and the gable-ends are weatherboarded in pine and creosoted.

Examples of what can be done for approximately £300 are seen in the cottages at Fulney, Lincolnshire, and at Snaith, Yorkshire, the former being a terrace of three, and the latter a semi-detached pair. The walls of the Fulney cottages are of rustic flettons, while a judicious contrast of red and yellow brickwork is in those at Snaith.

In every instance the materials used have been the cheapest obtainable without sacrifice of reasonable quality. Local sources have reduced costs of transport, and the walls are of cavity brickwork. Weatherboarded and felt-lined gable-ends of Suffolk and Essex examples are a practical economy as well as an effective means of insulation.

It will be seen from a study of the plans that the treatments adopted show considerable variety. In some instances the three bedrooms are all above stairs, and a slightly larger type includes four bedrooms—two upstairs and two down. This has a small upstairs bathroom, the two downstairs bedrooms being on the side of the house opposite the living room and scullery.

One thing which these little houses show quite conclusively is, that there is no need for any dwelling built in these days to be either monotonous or ugly in appearance, merely because it happens to be cheap. A small house can be as attractive and as labor-saving as large ones, which too often are marred by pretentiousness.

Soviet Adapts Farm Plan To Please Nomads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—After 14 years of costly experiments, the Soviet Government finally has worked out in its vast former nomad regions a form of agriculture which satisfies millions of former rovers and at the same time conforms closely enough to present Communist ideas to be acceptable to Moscow theorists.

According to a recent survey, 97.5 per cent of the herders of Kazakstan, the great livestock area, have now been united in so-called collective farms, which cover 99.6 per cent of the cultivable areas of the Republic. In the neighboring Kirghiz, Soviet Republic, whose inhabitants also were nomads, 91 per cent are collectivized.

The present collective cattle-breeding farms of the Kazak and Kirghiz Republics, however, are very much of a compromise compared with those of a few years ago. When Communists denied nomads the right to own their own herds a few years ago, the latter destroyed their domestic animals, thus precipitating the shortage of animal products in Russia which still continues.

Private Herds Permitted

Too late to prevent this, the Communists compromised with former nomads, and now individual herders are permitted to acquire herds numbering several hundred horses, camels, cows and sheep. Some of those who were "liquidated as kulaks" for such ownership not long ago are today praised publicly and encouraged to increase their herds.

Theoretically, herds are limited to the number of animals which can be cared for by the owner and his family, to conform with the Communist prohibition against one man profiting by the labor of another. In practice, the authorities interpret this ruling so liberally that a few "hired men" are overlooked.

The compromise has served its purpose. Kazak herders are much better satisfied than they were, and it is officially claimed that the herds have more than doubled in size within two years. Moscow has decided to convert Kazatstan into a "livestock base" for the whole Soviet Union, for which its unoccupied pasture lands are well suited. Meat-packing plants are being built near to the livestock-raising centers.

Ingenious Adaptation

The system, as finally worked out, is an ingenious adaptation of the old nomadic forms of cattle breeding. Several hundred thousand former nomads have been persuaded to settle permanently on so-called collective farms, which differ considerably from collective farms in other parts of Russia. The Kazak peasants cultivate a limited area planted to wheat, sugar beets, and other farm crops. But they devote most of their time to their herds, which are owned both collectively and privately.

Kazakstan possesses thousands of square miles of rich pasture lands which have never been cultivated. These have been set aside as reserves, owned and guarded by the State for very much the same purposes as great pasture lands were used by former "cattle kings" in Texas and other western American States.

The pasture reserves are opened in summer, both to the collectivized and individual peasants. Collective farms divide their members into brigades; some accompanying the herds to pasture while others stay behind to cultivate the communal fields. Private herds are united with communal herds in these summer treks, but remain the property of individual peasants.

State-Owned Farms

The State also raises cattle directly in State farms, which are owned and operated outright by the State, and whose workers are all State employees working for wages. The great State-owned herds also go out to the pasture lands in summer, as those of the rich nomads used to do, and move about in search of water.

Soviet experts claim that this system enables them to apply modern animal husbandry to a semi-nomadic economy. State agronomists exercise firm control over the system at every stage, and are gradually improving the stock and increasing the yield.

Where's the Toothbrush?

American Museum of Natural History

One of World's Finest and Largest Pair of Elephant Tusks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—One of the largest pair of elephant tusks in the world has recently been acquired by the American Museum of Natural History. Considered the finest ever to come out of Kenya Colony, East Africa, they have a total weight of 365 pounds and measure nine feet each in length. Because they are perfectly matched in size and contour, they are doubly valuable for exhibition purposes.

Through the generosity of William D. Campbell, of the Museum's Department of Mammals, who located this pair on a recent expedition to Kenya, the tusks will soon be on public exhibition at the entrance to Akeley African Hall. The Museum had been anxiously seeking such a pair for many years, but it was not an easy matter to locate specimens that would qualify both in size and quality of ivory. Within the last few decades great numbers of these giant pachyderms have been hunted chiefly for the ivory, with the result that finding an elephant with large, fully matured tusks is now almost an impossibility.

Roosevelt Plans For Radiocasting Stir Speculation

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt's decision to make a nation-wide radiocast Monday—the third anniversary of the Social Security Act—stirred speculation today as to whether he would use the occasion to press his campaign against re-election of Congressmen not meeting his standards of "liberalism."

Aides said the speech would be addressed primarily to a banquet of social security employees. Mr. Roosevelt will speak from the White House.

The Social Security Act, however, is the keystone of the President's social reform program. Under the circumstances, politicians wondered whether Mr. Roosevelt might not see fit to restate some of his aims for the future and to call again, as he did in his recent fireside chat, for election of Congressmen who would support them.

May Name Names

There was speculation, too, in view of his outright action in asking for defeat of Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia as to whether he would call names.

In this connection, it was recalled that in the Maryland primary Representative David J. Lewis, who is campaigning as a Roosevelt supporter, has made an issue of Senator Millard Tydings' vote of "present" when the Social Security Act was passed by the Senate.

Senator Tydings is among Senators whom some high in the Administration are reported to have marked for defeat.

Talk is beginning to be heard, too, about what, if anything, the Administration may do about the renomination campaign of Representative John O'Connor of New York, chairman of the House Rules Committee.

O'Connor Candidacy

Relations between Mr. O'Connor and the Administration have been none too friendly since he helped bring about the defeat of the Government reorganization bill.

Mr. Roosevelt will leave Washington either late Tuesday or Wednesday for Kingston, Ontario, where he is to receive a degree from Queens University.

Physicians Seek Court Ban On Group Medicine

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Three Washington physicians took the offensive today in a legal battle developing between the Government and "organized medicine" over activities of a co-operative medical service.

Dr. Sterling Ruffin, Dr. Prentiss Willson and Dr. Elijah W. Titus, all prominent Washington specialists, asked the District Court to restrain the Group Health Association, an organization of Federal employees, from practicing medicine.

They said the operation of the Association was an encroachment upon their rights as licensed physicians, and expressed hope that their petition would result eventually in a Supreme Court decision on the legality of group health.

First announcement of the suit was made through the District of Columbia Medical Society.

Last week, the Justice Department accused this society and the American Medical Association of opposing the Group Health Association by means which violated the anti-trust laws. The Department announced it would conduct a Grand Jury investigation to ascertain the "particular persons responsible."

The Medical Society has opposed activities of the Health Association since it was organized a year ago among employees of the Howe Owners Loan Corporation, with the aid of a $40,000 loan from the Corporation. The Association agred to furnish medical service for members who made regular monthly payments. Physicians and nurses were hired to provide the service. Such hiring was declared by the Medical Society to be unethical, and one physician-employee of the Association was expelled for accepting the position.

The trio of physicians who went to court today challenged a recent decision of Justice Jennings Bailey, in District Court, that the Group Health Association was a legal organization.

The doctors declared that the decision was contrary to settled principles of law.

NLRB Asks Court Stay In Fansteel Dispute

CHICAGO (AP) — The National Labor Relations Board asked the United States Circuit Court of Appeals Aug. 11 to stay its order exonerating the Fansteel Metallurgical Company of a charge of unfair labor practices.

Leonard Bajork, Regional NLRB Director, said the action indicated that general counsel for the Board would appeal the case to the Supreme Court.

Last July 22 the Court of Appeals reversed an NLRB decision requiring the reinstatement of 92 men discharged during a sitdown strike at the North Chicago plant in February, 1937, holding an employer had the right to discharge employees who seize his property illegally.

Court Refuses Charter To 'U. S. A. Democracy'

NEW YORK (AP)—A group of Bensonhurst residents wanted to incorporate under the name "U. S. A. Democracy"—but the Courts said it couldn't be done.

The group wanted the name for the purpose of "establishing American centers of activity for civic and social culture" but Supreme Court Justice John MacCrate in Brooklyn said. The proposed name "cannot be limited to any single group of our citizens, no matter how laudable their purposes. We cannot cramp the concept of a nation into a certificate of incorporation for only a few people."

Tower re-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

for the Chaco a few weeks ago seemed doomed to sink again into futile warfare.

A Spaniard Speaks

Salvador de Madariaga, whose native Spain is torn by external imperialisms as well as by domestic civil war, counseled the Western democracies this week to "give up imperialisms." He sees Germany, Italy, and Japan seeking to obtain by force what other nations have obtained by force in the past. Unless the "have" nations show a willingness to share, or at least to deal understandingly with nations under extreme pressures, he sees trouble ahead for all, including the "haves."

Campaigner Roosevelt

Head of his party and wielding that power unmistakably, President Roosevelt returned to the United States from a vacation and plunged at once into the southern campaigns. At a luncheon in Warm Springs, Ga., he indorsed Lawrence Camp for Senator over Senator Walter F. George, who has opposed New Deal policies. Senator Ellison D. Smith also felt the weight of his party leader's disapproval.

The President's southern visit coincides with publication of an extensive report on economic rehabilitation of the South. The National Emergency Council's report calls this region a land rich by nature but poor due to factors that should be corrected. Absentee ownership of natural resources; the "sheer gamble" of the cotton market; dependence of too many persons on two basic crops; the need of rehousing for 4,000,000 families; and the exodus of too many productive workers who leave behind the very young and the old—these are salient points in the report.

Primary See-Saw

In the primary contests where New Dealers and anti-New Dealers are testing their power, the balance swings back and forth. "You pays your penny and takes your choice."

In Kentucky, Senator Robert J. Bulkley, ardent New Dealer, won a substantial majority, although there is some doubt about the clearness of verdict on New Deal policies.

In Idaho, defeat of Senator James M. Pope by D. Worth Clark goes hard with New Dealers, but they seek to discount it.

Aside from party interpretations, one observation is singled out as conclusive in the primary results. It is that the political machine is still a deciding factor in most elections. The influence of federal funds, whether deliberately used to buy votes or not, is also widely traced and criticized. The charges cut both ways. Democrats in Maine accuse Republicans of "sitting in" on who should receive old-age assistance. Republicans have charged widespread use of relief money by Democrats in primary campaigns.

Farley on Third Term

Mr. Roosevelt's return from tropical waters found a country wondering how much substance there is in third-term ground swells. Postmaster General Farley in Michigan told Democrats and newsmen that the President is "just as popular as he ever was." Any Democrat who announces himself as a candidate for nomination before the President speaks would be a candidate for "having his head examined," in Mr. Farley's words.

Mr. Roosevelt maintains silence on the point. This may mean that he is waiting to see how strong the demand is for him to run again, or that he intends to step aside but does not want to destroy party discipline by making the announcement too soon.

James Roosevelt, whose insurance earning were "exposed" in a recent magazine article, came to his own defense in print. His income has never quite passed $50,000 a year, he contends, and cites federal income tax returns to that effect. An income of from $250,000 to $2,000,000 a year had been attributed to his insurance business, with more than a sly dig at his business methods.

Birds of Peace

If only these contraptions that fly could be used for peaceful commerce, travel, and for nothing else! A British philosopher proposed a board to pass on all inventions to safeguard humanity from harmful ones, even while airplanes peacefully flew the Atlantic and warfully bombed the Chinese.

Douglas Corrigan met the officials at Washington who "grounded" him while he was at sea, and announced that he had taken a position as American Airlines copilot.

South

(Continued from Page 1)

without help, twice that amount for the things he needs and needs badly.

The Southeastern manufacturer shipping to the Northeast is at a relative disadvantage of 39 per cent and the Southwestern manufacturer's relative disadvantage is even greater—as much as 75 per cent, the Committee estimated.

An "equally serious deterrent" to the South's economic development, the Committee said, has been the "Nation's traditional high tariff policy," which has "subsidized industry in other sections of the country at the expense of the South."

Composed of 15 chapters, the report treats separately with the following subjects: Economic resources, soil, water, population, private and public income, education, health, housing, labor, women and children, ownership and use of land, credit, use of natural resources, industry, and purchasing power.

The underlying problem in the South, according to the Committee's analysis is that of getting the machines and tools to make a living from the immense natural wealth with which the section is endowed. With more than half the Nation's farmers, it has less than one fifth of the farm implements. With 28 per cent of the population, it has only 16 per cent of the tools.

Farm tenancy, soil erosion, reliance on cash crops, migration of those in the productive middle ages, increased unemployment caused by machinery, were all pointed to as problems related to the land.

Describing the cotton market as a "sheer gamble," the Committee said that merchants, manufacturers, bankers, depending on a cotton economy, share the hazards of the farmer.

"Lacking capital of its own," the report continued, "the South has been forced to borrow from outside financiers and to relinquish control of much of its business and industry to investors from wealthier sections . . . Because of the high cost of credit, a large proportion of the South's natural resources are owned elsewhere. . . .

"Penalized for being agricultural and handicapped in its efforts to industrialize, the economic life of the South has been squeezed to a point where the purchasing power of its people does not provide an adequate market for its own industries nor an attractive market for those of the rest of the country.

"Moreover, by curtailing imports, the tariff has reduced the ability of foreign countries to buy American cotton and other agricultural exports.

"The South is the Nation's greatest untapped market and the market in which American business can expand most easily. The people of the South need to buy, want to buy, and would buy—if they had the money.

"Northern producers and distributors are losing profits and Northern workers are losing work because the South cannot afford to buy their goods."

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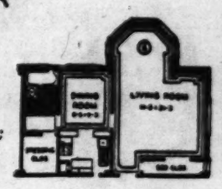

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BACK BAY FENWAY RIVERWAY — Modern suites, 1 to 8 rooms, $25-$75. Furnished and Unfurnished. Free parking and refrigeration. Free auto service. KEN 1839. W. E. COOPER, Realtor, 123 Mass. Ave., Boston.

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GENTLEMAN would like to share apt. with gentleman, preferably midtown; moderate rent. Frank B. Mitchell, 178 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. GR. 5-6015.

AUTOMOBILES WANTED

WANTED—Sedan for state travel; easy time payments, no down payment available; highest business references; car necessary for employment. HOFFMAN, 1150 Broadway, Room 615, N. Y. C.

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Beacon 3586

COUNTRY BOARD

SPIESS-BADERS FARM, Elm Rest, Box 206, Rt. 2, Saugerties, N. Y. — Pleasant home; large, airy rms.; mod. comforts. Viennese home cooking; strictly farm products; moderate rates.

FOR RENT

CORNER store; excellent for specialty or kiddie shop; reasonable rent. FR. MULLER, 3010 Jamaica Avenue, Woodhaven, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WARREN MASS.—Cutler Farm; man with experience for general farm work on small dairy farm; must have good habits and fine character; would consider widower with child; moderate wages with real home privileges. E. H. CUTLER.

HOMES TO SHARE

WANTED—Couple to share full run of quiet established home with man and wife; modern conveniences, delightful climate and beautiful surroundings. Fred B. Baxter, P. O. Box 6044w, Asheville, N. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BOSTON, 110 Gainsboro St., Suite No. 2—Board and room with care for elderly people; comfortable; near church. COM. 4459.

HOUSES FOR SALE

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.—Attractive English colonial, 7 rooms, recreation room, garage; centrally located. Box C-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SCITUATE, MASS., 31 Common St.—3-year-old one-story Cape Cod house and garage; 13 acres land; excellent location; convenient Scituate R. R. station; owner there Sunday afternoon or tel. COM. 3593; price reasonable; church near.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

ANDREW OLSON, Painter—Quality work, fair prices. 355 Columbia St., Cambridge, Mass. Kir. 0050. Same location over 20 years.

PAYING GUESTS

PINECREST—Country home, modern conveniences; short driving distance to beaches; rates $12.50-$15. Mrs. Duncan Burgess, West Kennebunk, Me.

WESTBROOK FARM—A restful home for paying guests. Westbrook Farm, Bayville, L. I., N. Y.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 23 Derby Rd., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 4786 or Center Newton 0074.

REAL ESTATE

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 272 Harvard Street
Brookline. Asp. 1504.

555 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 0232

45-ACRE FARM—40 miles from Portland, Me., 8 rooms, large barn, electricity to house, well water, small orchard; $3000 cash; can be seen. F. L. CLAIN, R. 2, Litchfield, Maine.

SANTA MONICA, Calif.—Ideal home for family, cor., 7-room modern, Spanish, stucco, 3 bed rm., 2 baths, completely furnished, near schools and university. For cash—Bargain, $7800. 858 25th Street.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 434 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; breakfast

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Cards. Deal with leader. Big profits. Finest $1 assortment. Gift Wrapping. Religious boxes. Combination Offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg 5-48, Mass.

CHRISTMAS Cards. Up to 110% profit with Bonus selling sensational 21 folder $1 Assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Stationery. 50 for $1 Personals, Kiddie Kards. Experience unnecessary. Special offers. Request sample box on approval and money making plan. Terry Studios, 501 Westfield, Mass.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS - Adjacent to The Mother Church. Homelike housekeeping suites 1-3 rooms. Available week or month. Rates upon request. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 366 Clearway Street.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Woman interested in work with retarded children; must understand methods used in development of the exceptional child; must be Christian Scientist. Box X-18, 333 North Michigan Ave., Suite 3900, Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE

RANCH for sale to settle estate; 580 acres, 80 under ditch; good buildings, water decreed; electricity, telephone, mail. Write to MAY NOBLE, Whitehall, Montana.

ROOMS TO LET

Your Home in Boston — Miss Fottler, The Ilkley, 176 Huntington Ave., B. 3. COM. 9416. $1 per day. Nearly opposite The Mother Church.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SUDBURY YARNS, INC., distributors of fine hand knitting yarns, have various territories open for active, able representatives either men or women; please write, stating experience, what other lines, if any you cover and in what district; commission and per diem travelling expense paid. 756 Chestnut Street, Boston, Mass.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

JOURNEY'S END — Attractive, comfortable tourist home; all modern conveniences; parking space, garage; quiet, restful location; beautiful lake view; convenient to shopping and amusement center of Orlando, the City Beautiful; reasonable rates. 234 Lucerne Circle. MINNIE TREADWAY, 21 E. Central Ave., Orlando, Fla.

ROOMS TO LET

ATTRACTIVE studios, breezy 6th floor (16 x 18), kitchenette, private bath; large single, water, $6.50; tourists welcomed; shower baths. 925 West End (104th). N. Y. C. Irma Thompson.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro St. Tel. CIrcle 7702.

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Ave., Suite 10—Attractive home-like rooms; near The Mother Church. MRS. McGRATH, COM. 0084.

BOSTON, 34 Fenway—Very choice rooms with or without private bath, single or double, weekly or daily rate; very centrally located.

BOSTON—Pleasant, comfortable room; transient or permanent; reasonable prices. COM. 9151. 187 Huntington Ave. S-6. E. PRENTICE.

BOSTON, 58 Fenway—Desirable furnished room, double or single; privileges. MRS. WHITEACRE, COM. 2696.

BROOKLINE, 218 Walnut St.—1 or 2 rooms in large private home; housekeeping optional; Frigidaire; transient or permanent; parking. LON. 5018.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive, airy rooms in detached house; permanent or traveling guests; parking. LON. 8775.

N. Y. C., 301 W. 108th (6C)—Large, attractive, 2 room suite; light, cool, private washroom; also single; reasonable.

N. Y. C., 495 West End Ave. (84th) Apt. 4-N—Clean, cool single, double; kitchen privileges; moderate; near church. SU. 17-1625.

N. Y. C., 255 West 95th St. (Apt. 5-E)—Light, sunny, attractive rooms, two baths; reasonable; near church. Riverside 9-1189.

SUMMER BOARD

UNION, MAINE, "Ye Greene Arbour"—For a vacation of comfort and rest; booklet.

SUMMER HOMES

FOR SALE—BAILEY ISLAND, MAINE. Beautifully located on hill with open ocean views; 7 rooms, fireplace, bath, lavatory, garage; fully furnished. Address J. K., Box 15, Bailey Island, Maine.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SINGERS FOR CHORAL SOCIETY FALL CONCERT. WRITE STUDIO 1106, CARNEGIE HALL, NEW YORK CITY.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503. 9-10 A. M. — 6-7 P. M. daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B — Ph 9-5164

GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL
REPAIRING
PHONE 6-9316 — 418 NORTH 20TH STREET

Butler R.E. & I. Co. INC.
RENTALS—SALES INSURANCE
412 NO. 21ST STREET 3-3278

Rogers Peet Clothes
Nationally Advertised in the Monitor
Sold by
HENRY PORTER INC
104 NORTH 20TH STREET

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Ave. — Phone 3-4123

ICE
CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
Phone 3-5246

UTOPIA
BOB JOYCE
Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering
Conveniently Located
Cash and Carry
Branch Offices
Prompt Delivery Service
Phone 3-4216

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

MOBILE

DAMRICH
Mobile's Finest and Oldest Shoe Store
For Men — Women — Children
105 Dauphin St. — Dexter 532

Gayter's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

ALABAMA

MOBILE
(Continued)

BATTLE HOUSE BARBER SHOP

MONTGOMERY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 6 p. m. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ready to Wear
Millinery
Shoes
Accessories
John danzicer inc.
"Foremost Fashions"
106 Dexter Ave., Phone: Cedar 4377

LUBRICATION SERVICE
Expert in our lines
Repairs, Storage
Washing, Polishing
Simonizing
Gas and Oil
9 Washington Ave. — C-3840

Family Wash Service
Empire Laundry
PHONE C-805

Rosenberg-Daniels
Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Montgomery's Fastest Growing Men's Store
116 Montgomery St. — Cedar 4922

More Than 60 Years at the Same Location
CAPITOL CLOTHING STORE
"On the Square"

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

Cocomalt
Coral Gables Grocery Co. INC.
2012 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables
Groceries—Meats and Bakery Goods

DAYTONA BEACH

BIRDS EYE FROZEN FOODS
Corner of Loomis and South Segrave
Phone 507

Tony's QUALITY GROCERY
TONY WALSH, Proprietor
Greasing :: Washing :: Polishing
Spark Plug Service

Dutcher's Cities Service
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Quaker State Oil
North Beach and Fairview — Tel. 2271

FORT LAUDERDALE

WALL STREET SHOE REPAIR
High Quality Service
110 WALL STREET

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality — Service
20 Wall Street — Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Gulf Service Station
Corner N. E. First St. and Federal Highway
Good Gulf Gasoline and Oils
Dunlop Tires and Tubes
Phone 408-J

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-0767. 10-3 P. M. daily. Advertising Information Bureau

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 — Liberty and Forsyth Sts
FAMILY WASHING

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Offer
73 East Adams Street — Phone 5-7200

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA & ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

BOND-HOWELL LUMBER COMPANY
"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
Building Material—Paints—Hardware
FLINTKOTE ROOFING
600 E. 8th Street — Phone 5-3488

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add gather shopping information from to your wardrobe, you may wisely the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

STANDARD FURNITURE CO.
320 HOGAN
FINE FURNITURE, RUGS, LAMPS, RADIOS
JACKSONVILLE, FLA. — PHONE 6-3760

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445. 9 a. m. - 5 p. m. except Sat. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

We sincerely strive to make "HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers.
769 N. W. 18th Terrace — Ph. 2-7890

Abstracts—Title Insurance Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street — Phone 2-7666

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.
1806 N. MIAMI AVENUE — Lei 4-4743

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445. 9:45 A. M.-5 P. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Leeta Hats
Designed for You With a Personal Interest
Remodeling
232 5th Street, Miami Beach

LAUNDRY—CLEANERS
A modern service for particular people
Better Way Inc.
Miami Beach, Fla.
OFFICE and PLANT: 1237 20 St. — PH. 53143

FLORIDA

ORLANDO

Dickson-Ives
Smart "Back-to-School" Clothes
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

PHONE 5626
Grade A Raw Milk
How Ann Dairy
Jersey Herd
Where your patronage is appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES and ACME CLEANERS
135 E. CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

Have Your Repair Work Done Here—We Share Our Profit With You
Williams Garage
West Pine at Railroad
Phone 5531 — Orlando, Fla.

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables, Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North — Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

TAMPA

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

The Ritenour Cafeteria
CHAMBERS BROTHERS, Managers
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 ZACK STREET

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

bette's beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H. 25-011

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

WEST PALM BEACH

Universal Appliances
Complete Line
We Sell G. E. Mazda Lamps
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
800 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY May's DRY CLEANING DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA GA.

Manry's Cascade Florist
1167 CASCADE AVE. S. W. RA 7931
For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 103 PEACHTREE STREET

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12:00 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE UNION
Dry Goods Company
"Macon's Style Center"

Shop at
Sears
and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON GA

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 2105 VINEVILLE AVE.
Prompt Delivery

Dixie Dairies
Dairy Products
Phone 3511 658 Arch Street

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING
DYEING

GEORGIA

MACON
(Continued)

Joseph N. Neel Co.
One price to everybody
Announcing ANNUAL SUMMER SALE of Fur and Cloth Coats for Women and Misses

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Biltmore
ICE CREAM
And Other "Supreme in Quality" Dairy Products
Biltmore Dairy Farms
TELEPHONE 6266

One of the Carolinas' Predominating Department Stores
IVEY'S

Gardner's Shoe Hospital
Leaders in Shoe Repairing

MASTER SHOE DYERS
18 N. Lexington Ave. Tel. 4537

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
Highest Quality Products Since 1897
TELEPHONE 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Our Hand Work Department cares for your party needs.
DIAL 3-5191

GREENSBORO

PET DAIRY
Grade "A" Pasteurized Milk
Pet Ice Cream
DIAL 6131

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster London S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A. A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SWITZERLAND—Comfortable, modern home, family life; opportunity to learn French and attend schools and university; excellent refs. Mme. Madeleine Bovey, 29 rue Dr. César Roux, Lausanne.

POST WANTED

YOUNG certified and experienced Swiss teacher German, French, English and subsidiary subjects desires post in school or privately; conscientious worker; good references. Box W-1132, BCM-CSM, London.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

Ladies' Hairdresser
LEONA
ANE KATRINESVEJ 6
Godthaab 2166 H. Angelsø

CHR. C. SOLDATHS SUCC'S
(G. SPELLERBERG & SØN)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Holbroplads 2 Tel. Cent. 1422

NORWAY

OSLO

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame Frisørsalong)
Nedre Slotsgt. 8, Oslo Tel. 2626

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE
Freiestrasse 35 (Rue Franche 35)
Ready-mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies

Tapezierer und Decorationsgeschäft
WALTER MEYER-MERKLIN
Tellstrasse 34 Tel. 43.164
(Paperer & Decorator)

DROGUERIE zum PHOENIX
Dornacherstrasse 183
Soap and Toilet Articles

BERNE

MOLKEREI HOFER
Spitalgasse 35
Marktgasse 5
Aabergergasse 12
First Class Milk Products

Wollenhof
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 BERN
UNTERWASCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—·—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

BAUGESCHÄFT
A. MASSARA
Hoch- und Tiefbau
Bureau: Amthausgasse 22
Um- und Neubauten, Renovationen,
Ubernahme ganzer Bauten.
(BUILDER)
AM BERN

GERBER-SCHONTHAL
Dyers and Cleaners
KLEIDERFÄRBEREI und CHEM. REINIGUNGSANSTALT
Laden: Breitenrainplatz 37, Freiestrasse 58
Ryffligässchen 3
TEL. 21.597

STEUBLE-WISSLER
Parfumerie: Kramgasse 23
Studio de Beaute: Ryffligässchen 4, 1st floor
(Perfumery and Beauty Parlour)
STEUBLE-WISSLER

GAFFNER, LUDWIG & CO.
Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

CHARCUTERIE FINE BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31, SPITALGASSE 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

A. RUOF
Bijouterie - Orfevrerie - Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN
Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24.968

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.G.
BERN, Marktgasse 51 Tel. 20.121
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

SALON DE COIFFURE
Otto Schwaar
Marktgasse 46, 1st. St.
Tel. 28.614
(Hairdresser)
dauer wellen

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
for Travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
KRAMGASSE 19 Tel. 27.516
Footwear in all leading Swiss makes

Schuhhaus Bubenberg
BERN

A. Biancone-Neukomm
Philatelist
Bern, Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

STUTZ
AUG. STUTZ
Buchbinderei, Einrahmungen
METZGERGASSE 82
(Bookbinding)

Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 MARKTGASSE 9
FIRST CLASS LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALON
Artistic Hairwork—Permanent Waving
Founded 1837 Tel. 23.208

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28 445
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mollard & Delphin
Tapisseries de Styles—Ouvrages de Dames
5 Corraterie Genève
(EMBROIDERY)

The Hudson Bay Fur Store
61 Rue du Rhône Telephone 41.654
Fine Assortment of
CHOICE FURS
Exclusive Paris Models

HORLOGERIE—BIJOUTERIE
MAISON KATZ—Founded 1870
Ch. Hochstrasser, succ.
Vis-à-vis de la Gde Poste
Rue du Mont-Blanc 9
Watches at Various Prices

For Ladies
Permanent Waving and Smart Hairdressing
P. KÖHLER
Hairdresser and Wigmaker
Place du Molard 11, 1st Floor—Lift
Tel. 47.171

AU MENUET
30 GRAND QUAI
Babies' Dresses—
Tapestries — Handkerchiefs—
Table-cloths

INTERLAKEN

Schweizer-Porzellan Langenthal
Kaffee-Teeservices, Tafelservices
Hotel Porzellan
HAUSHALTUNGSARTIKEL
Porcelain ware for Hotel and household requirements
F. GLAUSER & CO.
INTERLAKEN

SWITZERLAND

LAUSANNE

ARTICLES DE MENAGE
QUINCAILLERIE—OUTILLAGE
Francillon & Cie. S.A.
7, rue St. François, Lausanne (Ironmonger)

TEA ROOM
Confiserie—Pâtisserie
E. SCHMID
Succ. de Kirchhofer
Avenue Juste Olivier 11. Tel. 24.406
Well known for good confectionery

LUCERNE

Adelheid Rothenfluh
Silks and Velvets
Weinmarkt 5, Luzern. Tel. 21.226

ST. GALLEN

P. SIEGMANN
Neubau Brückenwaage
Biskuit Bonbons
CHOCOLATE

THUN

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

ZURICH

Rich. Buck, Zürich 5
Herren- & Damenfrisiersalon
Heinrichstr. 83, Tel. 36.428
Hairdressers

Bäckerei - Conditorei
K. HIEMEYER
Limmatstrasse 125
Tel. 31.482
Baker and Confectioner

CONFISERIE SCHEUBLE
Prop. S. Maurer
TEA ROOM
Uraniastrasse-Lintheschergasse

FORSTER & CO.
Theaterstrasse 12, b. Corso
CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture

MEYER-BUCK
Schifflände/Kirchgasse
CHINA and EARTHENWARE
Tea and Dinner Sets

Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
Tel. 34.686 u. 34.687
Tel. Adr.: Blumenkrämer
(Florist)

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Cleghorns prides itself in gathering together only the smartest and best in men's, women's and children's wear, thus enabling you to shop with the utmost confidence.
Adderley Street, Cape Town
Eloff Street, Johannesburg
Market Square, Port Elizabeth
Cafés at Cape Town and Port Elizabeth
Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St. Woodstock

The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear go to
LÉDOR
98 Adderley Street

Chames & Nelsons Consolidated (Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
Grocers
Daily Deliveries 95 PLEIN STREET
Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell's, Campbell's Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kellogg's Products.

DURBAN

LADIES HAIRDRESSING SALOON AND BEAUTY PARLOUR
Most Up-to-Date Methods
Permanent Waving Specialists
SOLE PROPRIETRESS—MRS. M. BOLT
at O. K. BAZAARS
383 West Street Phone 24765

MACKAY BROS. & McMAHON LTD.
Pianos, Organs and Music
"His Master's Voice" Radio and Records
"Columbia" Records
Records of Christian Science Hymns
Agent for Hammond Organs
"Kelvinator" Refrigerators
408 WEST STREET Phone 20331

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

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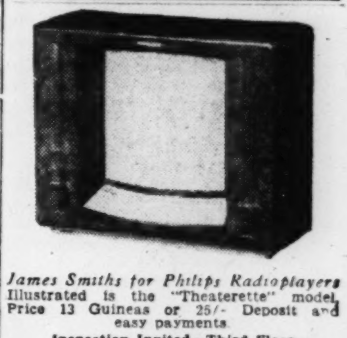

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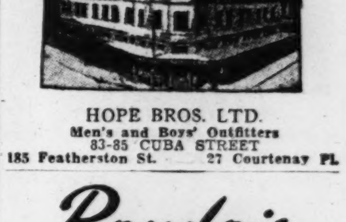

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Irving Berlin Melodies Are Featured

Alexander's Ragtime Band (20th-Fox)—A cavalcade of Irving Berlin melodies, tracing the song writer's musical history from 1911, the date of the title number, to the present, which is represented by two new songs by no means as good as the earlier ones. There is a rather silly story involving a prolonged romantic tangle between Alexander (Tyrone Power) and a singer, Alice Faye, with Don Ameche as a self-effacing friend. Chiefly notable for the songs and the nostalgic reminders of yesterday. A good deal of hard drinking. Ethel Merman, Jack Haley, Jean Hersholt, Helen Westley.—Adults and young people.

City Streets (Columbia)—Emotional drama combining the best features of "Pollyanna" and "The Miracle Man." Leo Carrillo as an Italian immigrant who goes through the usual sacrifices to help a crippled girl in his care. Conventional sorrows and triumphantly joyful conclusion. Edith Fellowes.—Family.

Crime Ring (RKO)—Exposes how unlicensed "mystic fortune tellers" prey on the gullible. Allen Lane as a reporter who uses himself and his sweetheart (Frances Mercer) to trap the ring of swindlers. Inez Courtney, Frank M. Thomas.—Adults and young people.

The Crowd Roars (M-G-M)—Robert Taylor as a prize fighter. This should remove the last doubt about Mr. Taylor's virility. But this prize fighter is no plug-ugly. He is a gentleman who reads Gibbon and H. G. Wells, and likes 'em. Mr. Taylor here falls in love with the daughter (Maureen O'Sullivan) of a gambler who has bought his contract. An exciting melodrama is worked out before the final reunion. Edward Arnold, Frank Morgan, William Gargan, Lionel Stander, Nat Pendleton.—Adults and young people.

Keep Smiling (20th-Fox)—Jane Withers as a little Miss Fixit who saves her uncle (Henry Wilcoxon), who is down and out, gets him back his job as a film director and incidentally places herself as a star. Nothing could be neater. Gloria Stuart, Helen Westley.—Family.

Mr. Chump (Warner)—Minor opus about a jazz trumpeter who is a sad failure as a financier. Johnnie Davis, Lola Lane, Penny Singleton, Chester Clute.—Adults and young people.

Racket Busters (Warner)—Melodrama of a battle against racketeers who tie up a city's food supply. Humphrey Bogart is the chief racketeer and he is fought by George Brent as a truckman, Allen Jenkins as a commission merchant and Walter Abel as a special prosecutor. The lesson is that the forces of law and order must get together to combat the racketeering evil. Gloria Dickson.—Adults and young people.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Penrod's Double Trouble," "Love Finds Andy Hardy," "Mother Carey's Chickens," "Storm in a Teacup," "Little Miss Broadway," "Walt Disney Revue," "Lord Jeff," "Moonlight Sonata," "The Gaiety Girls," "Mad About Music," "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," "A Yank at Oxford," "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," "Of Human Hearts," "Green Fields," "The River."

Adults and Young People: "Letter of Introduction," "Professor Beware," "The Texans" (mature), "We're Going to Be Rich" (mature), "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse" (mature), "Blockade," "Having Wonderful Time," "Shopworn Angel," "White Banners," "Three Comrades" (mature), "Holiday," "The Charm of La Bohème," "Test Pilot" (mature), "Un Carnet de Bal" (mature), "Doctor Rhythm," "Four Men and a Prayer," "The Adventures of Marco Polo" (mature).

Adults only: "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," "Dreaming Lips," "I Met Him in Paris."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For Mothers

Sheffield, Eng.

There is a well-worn saying, "It's the poor who help the poor"; and this is how the Mothers' Union achieves it in England.

One country branch in the south has received 140 over-worked mothers from the industrial district of Sheffield, and given them a fortnight's holiday as honored guests of the country inhabitants.

A tiny village in this rural district was eager to pay every expense of its invited guest, and so its people held a jumble sale, and made more than £10 to do this.

The guest had bed, breakfast, and supper at the same house during the fortnight, but each day she was received at a different village home—14 altogether—and was given a hot lunch, and entertained for the afternoon. Then she was offered a thoroughly satisfying dinner before she returned to her sleeping quarters.

Brevities

Detroit News: If he says "no," he's a statesman. If he says "yes," he's a politician. If he says both, he is getting set to run.

Punch: A Writer comments on the fact that ostriches have been reared successfully in this country. That probably means a feather in someone's cap.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Saturday's cryptogram is presented without any hints:

"QZJ XYZAQ BCADEEYCFQGJFQ HYI KDF JLEJZCJFKJ CA BCADEEYCFQGJFQ CF HYIZAJMN."—DFYF.

A Phonetic Rebus

The letters in a 4-letter word are indicated in this verse which is shared by W. P. K.:

A ONE flew by, on sweetness bent—
I cannot tell TWO where he went.
But THREE, I know he should find you—
The FOUR of that is—you're sweet, too!

Letter Changing

A long one this time! Following the usual rules, try changing STORE to SALES in 12 moves—or fewer!

What Are the 2 Parts?

What are the 2 parts of 18, the product of which exceeds 8 times their difference by 1?

Bible Pairs

This list is shared by a Milwaukee reader:

1	Adam	Paul	
2	Cain	Martha	
3	Jacob	Eve	1
4	Moses	Goliath	
5	Shem	Abel	
6	Ruth	Esau	
7	Elijah	Nan	
8	David	Aaron	
9	Mary	Elisha	
10	Peter	Naomi	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "The worst disappointment you can experience is disappointment in yourself."—Anon.

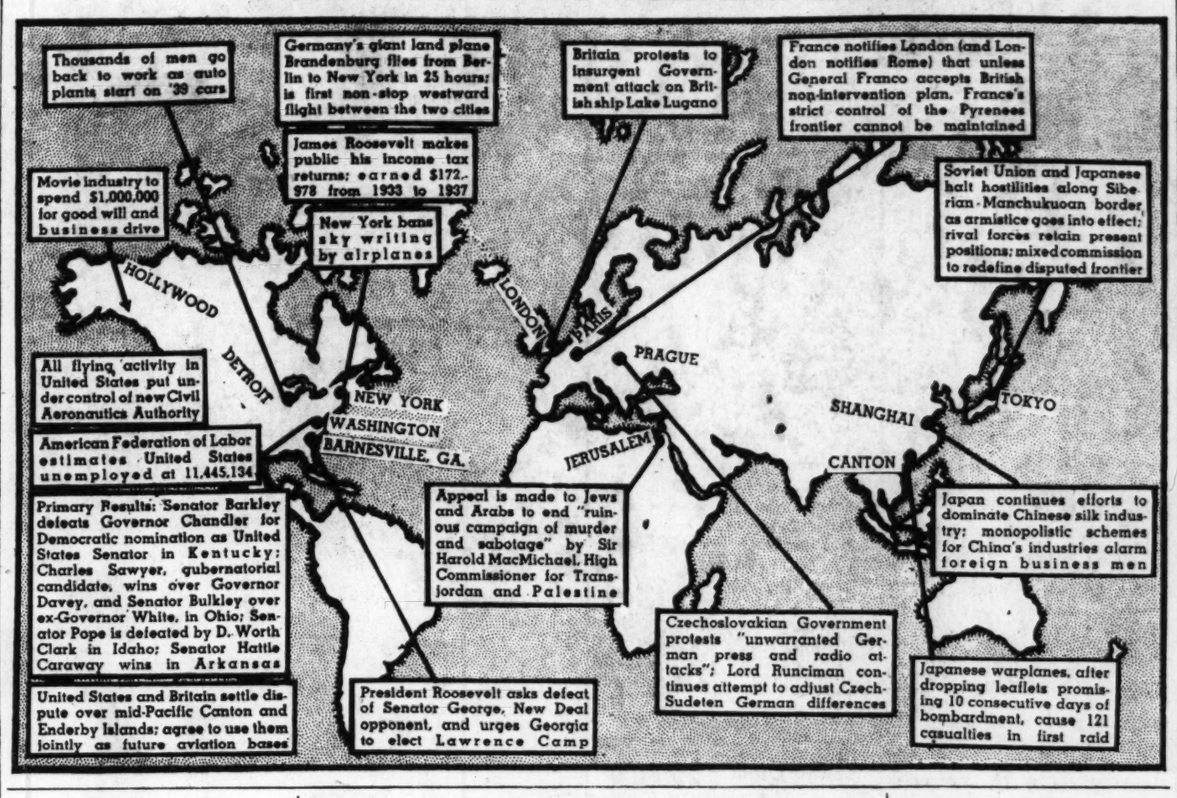
A Phonetic Rebus: Bee! you; oh! why.—BUOY.

Letter Changing: Store, shore, shire, spire, spare, spars, spats, spots, soots, sorts, sorbs, soles, sales.

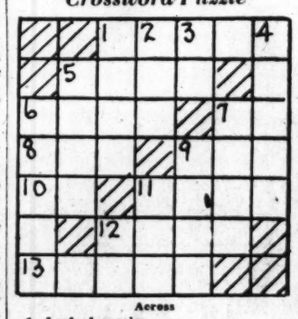
What Are the 2 Parts?: 5 and 13.

Bible Pairs: Adam—Eve; Cain—Abel; Jacob—Esau; Moses—Aaron; Shem—Ham; Ruth—Naomi; Elijah—Elisha; David—Goliath; Mary—Martha; Peter—Paul.

World News of the Week at a Glance



Crossword Puzzle



Across

1—Leaf of a calyx
5—City in Nevada
6—Tare
7—Accomplish
8—A loose border
9—Aeriform fluid
10—Morindin dye
11—Ceremony
12—Stir
13—Musical exercise

Down

1—To appear
2—Terminal
3—River in Italy
4—Not tight
5—Stagger
6—Marine mammal
7—A fruit
9—Donate
11—Staff
12—Greek letter

(Answer Appears in Advertisements)

"Where There's a Will"

Few things are impossible to diligence and skill.—S. Johnson.

In Lighter Vein

Cause and Effect

"Florida has learned one thing recently."

"What is that?"

"That when stocks go up on Wall Street, the visitors come down!"

An Advance

"Am I rightly informed that you are offering a reward for the dog you lost?"

"Good gracious, have you found my Fifi?"

"No, but I intend looking for it and came to ask for a little advance."—Das Illustrierte Blatt, Germany.

SOMESENSE RHYMES

Where too many
Spoil the broth,
One good cook can
Seal a troth.

Close Second

At a luncheon of newspaper men the following toast was offered:

"The ladies! Second only to the press in the dissemination of news!"—Southwest Tourist News.

Temperance Note

"Which does more damage, fire or water?"

"Both."

"What do you mean?"

"Firewater!"

Aint It So!

A friend once reprimanded Will Rogers for his use of "ain't."

To the well-intentioned rebuke, Will replied: "Maybe ain't ain't so correct, but I notice lots of folks who ain't using ain't, ain't eatin'."

We Used to Stick Our Pen in a Spud

"A little French is a nuisance," said Mr. W. J. Jordan, High Commissioner for New Zealand, speaking at the commemoration luncheon, twenty-third anniversary of Gallipoli-Anzac Day in London.

"Before I left for England a friend in New Zealand asked me, 'When you write to the newspapers, do you sign your name, or do you use a pomme de terre?'"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Daily Anecdote

Versatile Kreisler

Probably no musician of modern times is more versatile than Fritz Kreisler, the violinist; and no one has ever been more generous to his audiences with encores. Besides being composer of some rare and beautiful music, he is a man of unusual intellectual gifts; he also paints and writes brilliantly.

Kreisler has become such a supreme master of his violin that he does but little practicing. Even on the days of his concerts he seldom touches the instrument until he makes his appearance on the stage.

He is a splendid conversationalist, and delights in talking with friends and admirers in half a dozen different languages. He is unquestionably the most all-round great musician the world has known.

Quotation for Today

EXCELLENCE is never granted to man but as a reward of labor.—SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

Shady Spot

Monitor Camera Club from Coursin Black Attleboro, Mass.

Readers Are Invited to Submit to the Monitor Camera Club Glossy Prints of Unposed, Natural Action. One Dollar Apiece Is Paid for Each Snapshot Accepted.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Abstract (adj.)—*Ab'-strakt* (a's short).

When this word, derived from Latin *abstractus*, "withdrawn, separated," is used as an adjective, we recall that the quality so described has been withdrawn or separated in consciousness, so that we do not associate it with any material object; we consider it apart from its application to anything. For example, "beauty," "honor," "whiteness," etc., are abstract words, provided we regard them only as qualities.

Because of the necessity of separating such concepts from practical application, "abstract" has taken on some flavor of difficulty, abstruseness.

Alias—Three syllables, *ay'-lih-as.*

Amorites—*Am'-o-rites* (*i* short, *o* as in obey, *i* long).

Appertain (Jer. 10:7)—*Ap-er-tane'* (secondary stress on first syllable).

The word here renders *ya'ah*, a primitive Hebrew root suggesting "to be suitable."

Ariel (Isa. 29:7)—*Air'-ih-el.* Presumed to be a symbolic name for Jerusalem.

Arrogancy (I Sam. 2:3)—*Ar'-o-gan-sih* (first *a* short, *o* as in obey, second *a* clipped-short, *i* short).

Here renders *'athaq*, a primitive Hebrew root suggesting "impudency."

"Bowels and mercies" (Phil. 2:1)—Among the classical Greek writers, "the bowels" (*splagchna*) were the seat of the active passions (love and anger); but the Hebrews regarded them as the seat of the tender affections, especially kindness, benevolence, compassion. Goodspeed renders: "affection and sympathy"; Weymouth: "tender-heartedness and compassion." The early translator Tyndale has: "compassion and mercy."

Confirm (Isa. 35:3)—The word here renders *'amats*, a primitive Hebrew root suggesting "to be (or make) alert; to make strong."

Contradistinction — *Kon-tra-dis-tingk'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable).

The Latin prefix *contra*, "against," imparts to this word the sense of "a distinction by contrast."

Correlated—*Kor'-re-late-ed* (*o* as in orb, first *e* as in debate, *a* long, last *e* short; secondary stress on third syllable). This pronunciation has been furnished us by the publishers of Webster's, and should supersede that given in the latest edition.

Daniel—Neither *Dan'-ih-el* nor New England *Dan'l*; sound it *Dan'-yel.*

Divest—Long *i.*

Emanate—*Em'-a-nate.*

The Latin roots *e*, "out," and *manare*, "to flow," remind us that whatever emanates from anything, springs or flows from it. That from which anything emanates is its true and only source.

Entity—*En'-tih-tih.*

An entity (Late Latin *ens*, "a thing, a being," formed as if the present participle of *esse*, "to be") has real being, real existence, real substance. It is not here today and gone tomorrow. It *is*, and continues everlastingly to *be*.

Erring—*Ur'-ing* (*u* as in urn).

Fine (Job 28:1)—Means "refine."

Immanent—*Im'-a-nent* (*i* short, *a* as in sofa, *e* clipped-short).

From a combination of Latin *in*, "in," and *manere*, "to dwell," this word suggests "indwelling, inherent."

Inertia—Preferably three syllables, *in-ur'-sha.*

Our word is taken directly from the Latin *inertia*, "inactivity," compounded of *in*, "not," and *ars*, "art." (If art betokens skill, aptitude, activity, and ability, the lack of art obviously denotes the opposite; hence, anything characterized as inert is incapable of effecting forceful action.)

Aside from a rather technical use of the word in physics, "inertia" is commonly employed to suggest "indisposition to motion, exertion, or action."

Meet (Mark 7:27)—Renders Greek *kalos*, "good, worthy, proper."

Mind—Careful enunciation of the final consonant will save this important word from being heard as *mine.*

Munition (Isa. 29:7)—Translates Hebrew *metsodah*, "bulwark; besieging tower."

Nebuchadnezzar — Please don't neglect the *d*. *Neb-u-kad-nez'-er* (secondary stress on first syllable).

Noumenon, phenomenon — *Noo'-me-non; fe-nom'-e-non.*

In the broadest sense, a "phenomenon" is an item of experience or reality, a fact or occurrence, the cause of which is not immediately obvious.

"Noumenon" lies back of phenomena as their causation. In other words, a phenomenon depends upon noumenon for its being; noumenon depends upon phenomena for expression or manifestation.

Of, through, to (Rom. 11:36)—An exceptional construction, in which prepositions—ordinarily in the inconspicuous background of speech—are stressed.

Ophir (Job 28:16)—*O'-fer* (*o* long, *e* as in maker).

Solecism—*Sol'-e-sizm* (*o* and *i* short, *e* as in debate).

The Athenians who colonized Soloi, Cilicia, became lax in many ways, and so corrupted the chaste Attic speech that the Greek word *soloikismos* came to designate any incorrectness in speech or writing.

Our derived "solecism" is applied not only to an ungrammatical or slovenly combination of words, but to any impropriety, absurdity, or unfitness in manners, etc.

Stability (Isa. 33:6)—Renders Hebrew *'emunah*, "firmness, security."

Subjective—*Sub-jek'-tiv.*

Just as "objective" (Latin *ob*, "toward," and *jacere*, "to throw") relates to an object (that which is thrown across one's path, so to speak), "subjective" (Latin *sub*, "under," and *jacere*) relates to that which literally underlies perception in the perceiving subject. For example, illusions about the real nature of an object must be subjective.

The objective character of an object is the force it exerts in causing the perceiver to accept it as such. The subjective character of it is the subject's (perceiver's) view or opinion of it. When one sees what one believes, the operation is subjective; when one believes what one sees, it is objective.

A reliable newspaper will, in its news columns, treat any event objectively (report it as it is); but it may treat it subjectively in an editorial (appraise it from the newspaper's viewpoint).

The consciousness attuned to reality will see that for which an object really stands.

Suppositious — *Suh-poz-ih-tish'-us* (vowels short; secondary stress on second syllable).

Syrophenician (Mark 7:26)—Preferably *Si-ro-fe-nish'-an* (secondary stress on first syllable). The name distinguishes the woman as coming from Phenicia in Syria, not from Phenicia in North Africa.

Wast—*Wahst* (virtually the short *o* sound).

The Golden Mean

They are never alone that are accompanied with noble thoughts.—Sir Philip Sidney.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*And That's That*

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Game Called on Account of Rain*

By CARMACK

The Adventures of Waddles—*Skilled Labor*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1938 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Insistence on Peace

THIS was the month that saw nation follow nation into strife which cost 9,000,000 soldiers' lives and about three times as many civilians'. After it was over people everywhere, high and low, seemed to be of the opinion that had the extent of the cataclysm been foreseen greater efforts would have been made to avoid it.

Today, partly because we can better estimate the probable costs of war, intense efforts are being made to stave it off. Twenty-four years apart, the August of 1914 and this of 1938 are all too similar in their potentialities.

They need not be similar in consequences. And one of the essentials in preventing them from being so is the insistence of Christian people that they need not be. This would be a prayerful insistence. It could be soundly based on that concept of prayer which the Founder of this newspaper, Mary Baker Eddy, gives in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she writes: "Prayer cannot change the Science of being, but it tends to bring us into harmony with it."

An insistence on the brotherhood of man as a natural and inevitable result of the Fatherhood of God would not be a prayer for a change in things as they truly are but a recognition of them which we too often allow externals to obscure. The effort of each individual who works to bring himself into harmony with the truth about God and man is the kind of effort that makes peace, instead of war, inevitable in every month of every year.

Keeping a Free Press

HONEST, temperate and intelligent use of freedom is the surest guarantee of freedom. Yet even when not so used by all, freedom is still essential. Time and again that has been proved about freedom of the press, the most active form of that indispensable guardian of all liberty—free speech. It should be remembered in connection with the attack just made by Senator Minton on the American press.

He charges that the press is "big business" backed by "the money of men who, in my opinion, would not scruple to throw this country into fascism rather than surrender their privileges." His implication is that greater governmental control of the press must be adopted. There is not much immediate danger of drastic legislation for control of the American press. But there is danger that the sentiment for which the Senator speaks will move gradually in that direction—the people crippling a basic agency of freedom in their impatience with its abuse.

For it should be frankly said that large sections of the press are not ideally honest, temperate or intelligent in their use of a precious freedom. Following the 1936 election publishers and editors said to each other many of the things Mr. Minton says. Recently William Allen White, after pointing out that publishing today usually requires quite a little capital, wrote:

> Capital is instinctively, for all the noble intentions of us capitalists, class conscious. . . . The owners of newspaper investments . . . feel a keen sense of financial responsibility, and pass along their anxiety to newspaper operatives. . . . The sense of property goes thrilling down the line. It produces a slant and a bias that in time become—unconsciously and probably in all honesty—a prejudice against any man or any thing or any cause that seriously affects the right, title or interest of all other capital, however invested.

Of course, the tendency Mr. White notes is nobly resisted by many fine papers as is the other abuse he mentions—pandering to sensationalism. And in some measure publishers and editors are recognizing the danger to a free press from themselves and are striving to meet it. The public would do well to encourage this reform from within instead of backing any kind of government control.

For the press today has no such uniform bias as would be imposed by government. There is enough diversity of viewpoint, enough freedom from class propaganda, enough freedom from monopoly publishing to make the press a corrective of itself. Also the radio—unless dominated by partisan governmental control—will be a check on the press. Once government dictated news and opinion there would be no check—and no guarantee of freedom.

Farm Youth Under Canvas

IF THOSE who reside in county-seat towns located in American agricultural areas have observed in the Saturday-afternoon throngs a scarcity of budding sons of the soil or a dearth of daughters of the land, perusal of the community newspaper should contribute a clue. For, taking advantage of a seasonal lull in farm work, the 4-H clubs are conducting their annual camps, a two-weeks' interval during which the ruralist's "right hand man" and "mother's helper" forsake the substantial farmstead for the tent.

As summer wanes, these "canvas cities" come briefly into being, and, since they are conducted on the lines of the well-ordered municipality with a "mayor" and minor administrative officials, afford the rural residents a grounding in civic government. Nor has the element of friendly competitive achievement, so important in every-day club work, been overlooked. Awards are conferred on the most outstanding "citizens," while civic pride is fostered by a contest to determine the best among the groups into which the larger camps are sometimes divided.

To those who question the practicality of making available this brief interlude of outdoor life to those whose time is, from the nature of their parents' occupation, already spent largely in the open, it can be pointed out that, by applying a similar rule of diversification to routine agriculture, 4-H club members have "done right well for themselves."

America as an Arsenal

Ends

"HANKOW, China, August 11—Japanese air raiders today exacted a heavy toll of dead and injured in a swift attack on Wuchang and Hanyang. . . . Unofficial estimates said 400 persons had been killed or injured. . . . Boone University and St. Hilda's School for Girls, both at Wuchang and operated by the American Church (Episcopal) Mission, were hard hit." (From an Associated Press dispatch.)

Means

"Japan's total import trade from the United States in 1937 was $288,000,000 and of this it is a reasonable estimate that more than $200,000,000 was for raw materials Japan must have in order to wage war against China." (From a special dispatch from Washington to the New York Times.)

War Debts as an Example

MANY reasons explain the revived talk about a war debt settlement which comes every few days from London. No doubt the British would like to wipe the slate clean of an outstanding issue with "the great neutral" when there is so much tension surcharging the European atmosphere. No doubt, too, a war debt settlement is regarded in many quarters as a corollary of any new currency agreement between the pound and the dollar, such as Secretary Morgenthau's mission to Europe seems to suggest.

It was a great pity that the British ever interrupted their "token" payments, for at least such nominal remittances recognized the obligation. The reason that the British ceased to make any payments at all was the Johnson Act of 1934. This revealed Congressional contempt of tokens; for under the Johnson Act they did not prevent the British Government from being branded as a defaulter. The sense of injury which is felt in Britain over the Johnson Act is very real. And yet the pique which resulted in the stoppage of the token payments was as ill-advised as the Johnson Act itself.

How to overcome the impasse? It is a ticklish problem, for in few other subjects is prejudice more entangled. Partly, however, the prejudice comes from a lack of willingness on both sides to see the point of view of the other.

Two rights are in conflict over the war debts. A debt is owed to the United States, and no casuistry can make it appear in any other guise; for there is the signed and sealed Baldwin Settlement of 1923 to endorse it. Yet it is a debt sui generis. For it was incurred in a common cause, and such contracts are not usually drawn up in a counting house.

Specifically the basis for concessions resides in the interest rate. It was hardly in accord with the spirit of a partnership to charge any interest rate at all. Among partners such a practice is absent more often than not. And it was certainly discriminatory to charge Britain 3.3 per cent, while charging Italy 0.4 per cent. This gave the entire scheme of settlements the look of a bankruptcy court. Moreover, 3.3 per cent is now higher than the going rate at which both the British and the American governments can raise money.

If the amount already paid on war debt accounts were regarded as a contribution to the principal, and the remainder divided into a short series of annual payments, this should provide a basis for a reasonable settlement. The world is full of unresolved disputes upon which parties have taken immovable positions. Let Britain and America provide an example of the only basis upon which international controversies can be settled, namely, in the spirit of compromise. That would give point to their present preachments to the rest of the quarreling world.

After Appomattox

Book News of the Day

THE conditions prevalent in the South after Appomattox exemplified the truism that the signing of a treaty does not necessarily mean that a peace has been achieved; instead, the upheaval during the years which follow a war often produces as dark a chaos as that into which the country is plunged during the actual conflict. Laura Krey in AND TELL OF TIME (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.75) deals at great length with this theme, as she follows the fortunes of a Southern family through the Reconstruction era up to the beginning of the nineties.

Readers who are already very familiar with the picture she draws of a Georgia courageously attempting a Phoenix-like regeneration will find their interest heightened when the locale of the story changes to Texas, where the main action takes place. Cavin Darcy soon takes his Georgia-born bride, Lucina, away to his own homeplace on the Brazos, near Galveston, and the narrative from this point becomes a detailed record of the welding of the erstwhile Republic of Texas into the Union.

* * *

Texas is the real protagonist of the story, an enormous nation rebelling against being forced to undergo the process of transmuting independence into interdependence. The benefits of unity and concord, as against the deceptive privileges of isolation, were a long time coming to Texas. Cowmen and planters, seeing their land overrun by carpetbaggers and corrupt Northern politicians, their wealth sucked away, their traditions outraged, their rights ignored, could at first believe that nothing but desolation could come as a result of their new connection with the Union.

Cavin's story is that of every Texas landowner who struggled for years after the Civil War to regain those inalienable rights for which the colonists themselves had fought a century before, and which their descendants were now apparently denying to others. Laura Krey tells of the planters' rebellion.

* * *

Considered thus, as a song of praise for the indomitable spirit which has always characterized Texas, "And Tell of Time" achieves the dignity which accompanies such sincere homage. As fiction, it is less successful: there is a great deal of verbiage in the old hearts-and-flowers tradition; a multitude of characters who seldom achieve any distinct individuality; and an unfortunate lack of that story-telling technique which vivifies incidents and brings actuality and suspense to a narrative. It is unfortunate that this should be so, because the book's merit as a contribution to the vast American literary mural is thus marred by its numerous defects as fiction. As a historical record, it could have been an exciting chapter in the story of man's defense of liberty, but, as slow and unwieldy fiction, it suffers a comparison to an authentic diorama beclouded by defective lighting.

M. W. S.

Can He (Af)Ford It?

Red Raspberries

THIS morning we took a post card out of our mail box. A penny post card, with our name and address in large, firm letters, and a message of classic simplicity on the other side:

THE RASPBERRIES ARE RIPE.

MRS. BRANCH.

And so, tonight, after an early dinner, we drove out into the country to what we have come to call "our farm." It is a pleasant drive at the end of a summer day with the light lying in rosy pools on the hayfields, and delphiniums working their blue magic in country gardens.

We stopped for a moment where the road curves around Shady Pond, to see what the sunset was doing to the old ice house and to listen to the murmur of the wind in the tops of the poplar trees.

From there it is just a short way to the farm, and when we came in sight Mrs. Branch was out by the clothes line whipping the last of her Monday wash into the basket. A small woman, with eyes the color of the sea in a summer wind, but no wind could surpass her for energy.

"I thought that card would fetch you," was her greeting.

"We will want a lot," we announced. "And when will the currants be ripe?"

"Now," she answered. "Just wait 'till you see the raspberries. They're whoppers."

* * *

They were. Great firm red berries, ready to dissolve at a touch into delicious, dripping juice. We bought more than we had intended, and added some currants to the plunder.

Before the end of the transaction Mr. Branch had appeared from the barn. He is a spare man, browned by the sun and versed in all the half-hidden, canny mysteries of the farmer.

"You must have some good pickers this year," we told him admiringly, noticing how carefully the delicate fruit had been handled.

They both nodded and looked pleased. "The girls have been helping us," Mrs. Branch said.

"But tomorrow we've got to put some Boy Scouts on it," her husband went on. "The girls are getting off to that summer theater on the Cape. It seems mother and I have raised us up some actresses." And he glanced at her teasingly.

We had often seen "the girls," all so joyously pretty and as busy as bumblebees. Whatever they were doing they seemed to like it, whether it was bouncing about the country roads in their old Ford, or tending the fruit stand some Sunday afternoon.

We had turned our car in the drive and were just ready to start off when Mrs. Branch cried: "Wait." And while we waited she went over to her flower garden and broke off some phlox and a spike or two of delphinium.

* * *

"There," she said, and put them into the car. "They will make you think of the country."

They did. And all the way home they made us think of the Branches, too. Of how we had first come upon the farm in a day in October when the maples were flaming yellow and scarlet under a brilliant sky, and all the farmhouse dooryards were stacked with pumpkins.

But now we were driving home in the first dark of a summer night. A star had come out above the poplar trees at Shady Pond, and that luminous bit of sky to the left might produce a moon later on. We drove along in companionable silence. I was involved in a consideration of raspberry jam.

Abruptly a voice from behind the wheel broke the silence: "Do you know I have been wondering why we don't meet the Branches more often. Why aren't they on the front pages of our newspapers; in our movies; in the magazines on our news-stands; in our great American novel?"

"I don't know," I admitted. "Perhaps we have lived too long on a diet of gangsters and glamour. Our taste has been ruined. Like using too much pepper."

We thought about it in silence while the road wound through a double row of willows that arched above us and partially shut out the moon.

"Well," the voice behind the wheel remarked, "if pepper does it, I'm through with it. From now on my dish is"—it came from us both in a chorus, "red raspberries."

E. W. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Issue Definitely Joined

By Frank L. Perrin

NOTHING heretofore has served so clearly to define the line of separation between the Democratic Party as an entity and as the political party in power, and the foundling New Deal, now assuming the prerogatives of actual leadership and authority, than the President's outspoken disherison of the veteran United States Senator, Walter F. George of the State of Georgia. By his deliberate and considered action Mr. Roosevelt has revised his previously announced standard of acceptability and regularity. He had insisted that he was willing to overlook among the faithful of his political household occasional acts of insubordination and self-assertiveness. The casting adrift of a once favorite son because of unpardonable independence in opposing some of what many Democrats regarded as unwise and impolitic White House measures, serves definitely, as it should finally, to join the issue in the present midterm campaign, and quite as definitely in the national campaign two years hence.

In the South, where the sting of the purging lash has most recently been felt, the demand that Senator George be defeated by the party he has so long and so capably served, must logically demand a realignment of both Democratic and Republican voting strength after the primaries and before the November elections. This reassertion of political independence has been made imperative, it would seem, by the renunciation, the casting adrift of old friends and traditional allegiances, so deliberately and emphatically announced.

* * *

It is fair to assume, from a study of Senator George's record in Congress during the years since 1934, that his greatest offense against the New Deal regime was his refusal to support the President's Supreme Court revision plan. Perhaps other and somewhat lesser acts of temporary insubordination might have been condoned or overlooked. It is because of this that the larger significance of the purging process may be realized. If this appraisal of motives and purposes is correct, it must be taken for granted that it is still the determination of the New Deal leadership to reorganize the Supreme Court and to make certain the final favorable consideration of all present and future New Deal legislation.

There has, up until the present time since 1933, been no continuing or insurmountable difficulty in having enacted into law the policies conceived and promulgated by Mr. Roosevelt and his persuasive intimates. The chief difficulty encountered has been at the bar of the Court on Capitol Hill. Until that Court is enlarged by the addition of judges committed to the proposed new policies, or until a definite change in the present personnel is made possible by the lapse of time, the troublesome stumbling block will remain.

Thus viewed by a determined and resourceful Chief Executive, the emergency justifies the course undertaken in Georgia and elsewhere. By it, if the plan to which he is committed prevails, New Deal Senators and Representatives will enact the country's laws and, eventually, and perhaps quite soon, a reorganized and enlarged court, a majority of which is made up of appointees named by a New Deal President and confirmed by a New Deal Senate, will affirm and determine the constitutionality of the laws enacted.

* * *

Against such an assertion of power and authority the Democratic Party led by Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson hesitantly but nonetheless determinedly threatens to protect in the only practical way possible. Its leaders, veterans and volunteers, may discover that as between the people for whom and in whose behalf they speak and act, not in defiance of established and almost sacred traditions, but in support of and in defense of these, there exists a common cause which unites, in an emergency, those of opposing political camps.

A student of political tactics and political warfare, especially where internecine or interparty strife exists, cannot fail to admire the courage, if it be courage, or the hardihood, if it is so regarded, of the New Deal leader who deliberately cuts away, on the eve of a campaign, the last remaining mooring lines which have joined the radical and conservative ships. Mr. Roosevelt has, as party leader, made the New Deal Party the official flagship from which the banner of the commander-in-chief will henceforth be flown. Due and final notice has been served. The issue has been definitely joined.

The Wide Horizon

The Shack Dwellers

By Malcolm Bayley

RECENTLY Pearl Strachan called attention in this column to a situation in rural New Hampshire where miserable one-room shacks of tin and tar-paper dot the highways and byways, housing families driven from mill towns by depression. This condition may be said to be duplicated in greater or less degree in a dozen regions of the United States. It is a distressing phenomenon of the 1930's—a sight not witnessed on so large a scale since emancipation and reconstruction in the South.

Up in the Cumberland and Blue Ridge Mountains of Kentucky, West Virginia, and Virginia, in a country once overgrown with hardwood timber and whose hills are underlaid with untapped veins of bituminous coal for which there is no demand, a strange collection of shacks may be seen by any who take the trouble to drive up the modern roads which now penetrate the once remote valleys. None has more than one room and some house seven or more persons, including children, who eat, sleep, and play in a space no larger than the average city apartment bedroom.

These cabins, poorer than anything their occupants' pioneer ancestors ever endured, house a younger generation of mountain folk who emigrated to the industrial cities of the North during post-war prosperity and returned when "lay-offs" became prolonged. The men had been employed in the auto plants of Detroit, Lansing, Flint, and Pontiac, the rolling mills of Middletown, or the rubber factories of Akron. The '20's were such years as none of their people had ever seen. Booming mountain mines kept thousands at work, but the venturesome younger men, forming a labor surplus, broke the sentimental bonds that held them to their native hills, lured by the fatter pay envelopes of the North. Then, after years of plenty, came dire disappointment.

Only when forced by circumstances did these thousands return to their southern highlands. Homeless, but possessing a pioneer tradition, they selected sites on relatives' land or "squatted" where they pleased and built such shelters that the poorest farmer would hardly deem fit for his hogs.

* * *

In certain localities seams of fairly good coal had been opened by native landowners at spots bordering on newly built motor roads. Such mine-owners took advantage of the situation by hiring the refugee unemployed at 50 to 75 cents a day to dig coal which was delivered at the mine mouth to truckmen from cities as far as 200 miles away. The coal, produced at starvation wages, undersold "railroad coal" in every city and town.

No one profits under such a system but the mine owner. His house can always be distinguished. It is a well-painted, two-story affair, sometimes of brick, with a planted lawn and flower beds, and one or two new cars standing in the driveway.

For contrast, look again at the miners' shacks. They are fashioned of poles laid horizontally, because there are not enough big trees left to furnish logs, and the landowner would not permit their cutting for such a purpose if there were. Perched on a hillside, stones under two corners keep their floors level, if the floors are of boards. More often they are of dirt. Invariably the chimney is a sheet steel powder keg—the kind the mine buys for explosive.

Not all these shack dwellers are so fortunate as to obtain work—even at 50 cents a day. Most of them may be seen daily on the road, trudging to and from the relief stations for food.

A few of these returned workers struck out for themselves again two years ago, but now they are back and the shacks are increasing. Many towns have legislated against "trucked in" coal and the roadside mines are not so active. As high as 70 and 80 per cent of the male population of some counties are "on relief."

* * *

What is the answer? Why are honest and willing Americans—men who once had happy and decent homes—obliged to live like animals by the roadsides and in the woods?

Can national planning prevent these violent fluctuations of the economic chart? Apparently no government effort along this line of the last six years has wholly succeeded, but that fact does not necessarily preclude an eventual solution. Wherever the answer lies, it must be one which will recognize that neither a capitalistic nor a labor oligarchy can be allowed to hold the whip hand in governmental affairs and that selfish nationalism can never be compatible with the aims of true democracy, with its concomitant of equal opportunity and a decent standard of living for all.

Balance

The sky is blue, the field is green,
The hill is halfway in between.

Halfway both in space and hue,
Too blue for green, too green for blue.

Seen from the field the hill looms high.
Yet how much lower than the sky.

ROBERT FRANCIS